SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1880.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Gymkhana, this evening.
Band, 2nd Battalion 4th K. O. Regt., Esplanade Band-stand, this evening.
Gaiety Theatre," All that Glitters is not Gold," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th:—Inchelutha (s), from Kurrachee. 25th:—Burmah (s), Bussorah; Oorun (s), Mandvee; Brambletye, Newport. 26th:—Valparaiso, Sunderland; Ellias, Calicut. 27th:—Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; Agnes (s), Bussorah; Hungaria (s), Trieste; Rohilla (s), Suez.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th:—Calcutta (s), to K. Coast and Kurrachee; Rosetta (s), Southampton; Strathleven (s), Liverpool; Bellini (s), Dunkirk; Sean Camha, Sandhead. 27th:—Oorun (s), Coast and Cutch.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd Battn. 4th (The Kings' Own) Royals at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Bauer und Dichter	Suppe.
Selection	Scotch Medley	Cavallini.
Valse	Hydropaten	Gungl
Grand Selection	Martha	Flotow.
Valse	Hesperus Klange	Gung'l.
Galop	Iris	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening:—

March	Follow On	J. Schmuck.
Overture	The Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Asia	Der Wildschutz	Lortzing.
Waltz	Hesperus Klange	Gung'l.
Quadrille	La Perichole	C. Coote.
Galop	Hit and Miss	Hervé.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Inchelutha entered and the s. s. Bellini left the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Strathleven left the dock yesterday.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.—Major W. T. Brown, Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, left by the down mail-train on Sunday last on a tour of inspection on the line in Guzerat.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Cassi, woman, who committed suicide by [illegible] poison [illegible] aconite on the night [illegible] Verdict accordingly.

[illegible] TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 24th inst.:—Horses, 1 lame; bullocks, 4 lame, 11 sore necks, and 1 emaciated. Total number of cases, 17. Amount of fines, Rs. 19.

THE JOINT-JUDGESHIP AT TANNA.—Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Subordinate Judge at Dhoolia, has, writes a correspondent, been recommended for the place of Joint-judge at Tanna, which has been vacated by the retirement of Mr. Gopalrao H. Deshmookh.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Grant Road on view of the body of [illegible] from the effects [illegible] received a few days [illegible] fire. A verdict [illegible] eleven other [illegible] instance of [illegible] Ryan with [illegible] ing-house at [illegible] Prisoner [illegible] each, and the rest Re. 1 each.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at New Line on view of the body of [illegible], woman, aged 60 years. The verdict was, that death of the deceased was caused by injuries [illegible] having been accidentally knocked [illegible] on the 17th instant in Kalbadavie [illegible]

STREET ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning at about half-past 3 o'clock Constable Gough found a Municipal night-soil cart-driver lying on the Magazon Road with his left leg fractured and left hand badly injured. The man had accidentally fallen from his cart, one of the weels passing over his leg and hand. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of a Sidee man, name unknown, when the following verdict was recorded:—"That the body of the deceased Siddee man was found on the 26th instant in an advanced stage of decomposition on the beach at Worlee, but under what circumstances death was caused there is no evidence to say."

A COURT OF SMALL CAUSES IN N. K.—It is under contemplation to remove the office of the Subordinate Judge first class from Nassick to Caman, in the Tanna district, and to invest him with the jurisdiction of a judge of a court of small causes, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of subordinate courts in the Northern Konkan as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

FATAL BUGGY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of a Hindoo labourer, name unknown, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained on the 24th instant by his having been accidentally knocked down while passing along Hornby Row, Fort, by a buggy driven by Jamsetjee Burjorjee. A verdict of accidental death [illegible]

A CASE OF FORGERY.—Francis D'Abreo, a [illegible], was apprehended by the po[illegible] Saturday last on a charge of committing forgery [illegible] purpose of cheating the superioress of [illegible] Joseph's Convent at Bandora. He is said to have made a false list of subscriptions signed by the superioress, with a view to collect money from the European residents of the town, in order to make a portion of the school building. His case is still under investigation by the police.

OLD OFFENDERS.—'ttoo Babajee, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for stealing two cotton [illegible], valued at Rs. 1-2, belonging to Aba Babajee. Another noted character named Shaik Oosman Ebrahim was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper on four separate charges of theft of ornaments and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 27-8, belonging to four different persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of one year and one day's rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—About midnight on Sunday last a fire broke out on the first floor of a house situated in New Memon-wada belonging to [illegible]hyraj Laljee. The house was not occupied, and had been undergoing repairs. The room in which the fire was discovered was filled with carpenter's wood-shavings; consequently the flames spread rapidly, and the whole house was in a flame within a short time. The fire reached the roofs of the three adjoining houses, but by the exertions of the fire-brigade it was checked, and was completely got under by [illegible] o'clock in the morning. The manual engines of the Marine Battalion also did good service at the scene of the fire, the origin of which is attributed to careless biddee-smoking by the workmen who were employed at the repairs of the house that evening. The damage is estimated at Rs. 14,000.

FIRE AT MALABAR HILL.—A fire broke out yesterday morning at about 1 o'clock in an out-house which comprises the servants' quarters, coach-house, and stable in Mrs. Clarke's compound on Malabar Hill. The place was burnt down to the ground within a short time, leaving only the outer walls and the corrugated iron sheets which formed portion of the roof. Marootee Wittoo, the coachman, immediately on the alarm of fire being given, took the horse [illegible] out of the coach-house, and was in the act [illegible] away the harness when his right side was severely scorched. He had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 220. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is attributed to careless *biddee*-smoking or the careless use of a naked oil-lamp in the room occupied by the lascars, where the fire originated. Mrs. Clarke, it appears, had left for Matheran the day previous.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Captain A. E. Barlow, sailed on Saturday for Southampton with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. J. W. Goldsmith.
For Brindisi—Major Crosbie.
For Venice—Mr. J. A. Davies.
For Aden—Mr. Hudson.

BENGAL.

THE PROPOSED MAHOMEDAN COLLEGE.—We (*Statesman*) hear that his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who was reported to have taken a favorable view of the proposals of Moulvi Syud Ameer Hosain, for the establishment of a Mahomedan Central College at the Calcutta Madrasah, has, on re-consideration, thought it inadvisable to establish the proposed college, as he is not inclined that its cost should be met by reducing any of the grants already made to the several existing Madrasahs and other Government institutions.—The P. and O. Kaiser-i-Hind has the honour of bringing out to India the first apparatus on the above plan, a short description of which, by the courtesy of Mr. Bowley, the purser, the *Englishman* is enabled to give. The ice room which formerly held thirty-two tons of ice, has been converted into a spacious cold chamber, constructed so as to contain some eight thousand pounds of meat, as well as fruit, vegetables and other necessaries for a long voyage. Outside the chamber a small engine has been placed, which by compression produces a cold blast of air at a temperature varying from freezing point to zero according to the speed at which it is driven. The advantage of the apparatus is at once apparent, for the Kaiser-i-Hind on her late voyage was enabled to supply the wants of her one hundred passengers with good fresh English meat, and moreover has a balance of some two thousand pounds still on board. In addition, ice to any quantity can be manufactured by the simple expedient of placing buckets of water overnight in the chamber. There is now no fear of an ice famine—the dread of all Anglo-Indians—occurring on board the ship, and we trust that, deriving a lesson from the success of this experiment, the directors of the P. & O. will see fit to construct a similar apparatus on every ship flying their flag.

MADRAS.

THE GOVERNOR'S FIRST VISIT TO THE HILLS.—Mr. Adam intends to spend New Year's Day at Ootacamund. He will leave Madras on Friday, the 31st instant, and reach Ootacamund the following morning. It is supposed that he is anxious to see the accommodation that is offered at Government House, Ooty.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—We learn that the vacancy [illegible] of Madras Establishment of the Church of Scotland by the retirement of the Rev Alexander Walker, the Senior Chaplain, will be filled by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, of the Bengal Establishment, who is at present at Mhow. The Rev. W. A. Liston, who will be confirmed Senior Chaplain, goes home on furlough early in the coming year, when his place at Madras will probably be taken by the Rev. Mr. Jollie, now Chaplain at Bangalore.

A VALUABLE HEAD ORNAMENT.—A dealer in precious stones, named Vencatarangum Chetty, is at present engaged in making up a head ornament for the idol Parthasarathey of the Triplicane temple. The value of the ornament is estimated at Rs.50,000, and as far as has been completed, Rs. 35,000 have already been expended. The ornament is made up of sovereign gold, and is studded with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies. The largest emerald is valued at Rs. 1,000, and the largest diamond and ruby at Rs. 300 each.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—Right Hon'ble W. P. Adam held his first Levee as Governor of Madras, at the Banqueting Hall. The attendance was not as large as has been usual, on previous occasions of a similar description, and there was a rather conspicuous absence of natives. The visitors as they arrived—we refer to such as had not attained the dignity of the private *entree*—were permitted the honor of what might almost be called a back-stairs *entree*, for instead of entering the Hall at the door at the top of the flight of steps, they were bidden to steal round to the left, and penetrate into the building by a staircase from the basement.—*Madras Mail.*

THE DUKE AND THE CATHOLICS.—[illegible] on the eve of his departure for Europe forwarded to the Very Rev. J. Colgan, Vicar-General of the Irish Mission, the sum of Rs. 1,500 to be distributed as follows:—East Indian Orphanage Rs. 300; Catholic Famine Orphanage, Rs. 700; Catholic poor, Rs. 500. The Duke of Buckingham has on more than one occasion contributed liberally to the support of the Roman Catholic institutions in this city—in July last he gave Rs. 1,500 for the support of the famine orphans in Place's garden from funds placed at his disposal for charitable purposes. This orphanage was started during the famine, and is doing much good work in the mofussil. Another handsome grant of Rs., 5,000 was made for the support of the orphanage from the public funds a few months ago.—*Standard.*

THE *TIMES* ON THE VICEROY'S ILLNESS.

THE illness of the Viceroy caused much anxiety and elicited much sympathy at home. The *Times*, commenting upon the subject, says:—"Lord Ripon is entitled to general sympathy on account of the illness which has attacked him so early in the day of his Indian administration. The duties of a Viceroy of India are as manifold as they are laborious, and among them there are tasks in the way of travel, parade, and ceremonial observances on a scale of Oriental grandeur which form a heavy supplement to the finer toil of the intellect. The display, too, of a taste for sport is not to be neglected, and it has become part of the traditions of Viceroyalty in India that a Governor-General should kill tigers. We fear that Lord Ripon has fallen a victim to illness in following this pursuit. All people will unite in a hope that his indisposition, which is reported to have arisen from a sunstroke, is of no serious nature. The effects of a tropical sun are often felt severely by Europeans without constituting the serious blow to health that is popularly known as a sunstroke, and we trust that the Viceroy's ailment, if due to this cause, may be of the lesser degree. We believe that Lord Ripon, like so many who have gone thither in search of sport before him, contracted a fever of the remittent type in that notorious nursery of tigers and ill-health, the Terai jungle. We condole with Lord Ripon in his misfortune, and we sincerely wish him a speedy and complete recovery. There are, at the present moment, pressing questions affecting the welfare of our Indian Empire which must make no light demand upon the application and the energies of a Viceroy. The troubled affairs of Afghanistan have not yet fallen into the form of their final settlement [illegible] important matters of administration—of which the reform of the Indian army is not the least—that are claiming immediate study."

ENTERTAINMENTS TO GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

ON December 7 the members of the East India United Service Club entertained Genl. Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., V.C., C.S.I., and his staff at dinner at their club-house, St. James's-square. About 120 members sat down to dinner. More were desirous of joining the party, but were prevented owing to want of room. General Roberts and the following members of his staff, General J. Hills, V.C., C.B., General H. T. Macpherson, V.C., C.B., Colonel E. F. Chapman, R.A., General Parker, C.B., Major Kennedy and Major Pretyman, R.A., arrived early; and a large number of military officers were also present. Both the present and late Secretaries of State for India, the Marquis of Hartington and Viscount Cranbrook, were present, the Marquis of Hartington presiding on the occasion.

After the usual loyal toasts had been proposed by the noble Marquis, and cordially responded to, he gave the health of the guests of the evening, hoping that Sir Frederick might be induced to depart from his usual reticence regarding himself.

General Sir Frederick Roberts, in reply, extolled the services of the officers and men who had served under him, and stated his belief that the different portions of the Indian army require, in consequence of the very mixed material, special treatment and organisation. He announced his appointment to command the Madras army, and paid a warm tribute to the native army for its support to the European troops.

Viscount Cranbrook next proposed "Her Majesty's Indian Services," to which his lordship paid a warm tribute. He laid special stress on the necessity for excluding India from the field of party politics, and thanked the chairman for the generous tribute he had paid to the services of the late Viceroy.

Mr. G. Noble Taylor replied to the toast.

On December 9 the Prime Warden and the rest of the wardens of the Fishmongers' Company invited more than 150 guests to dine with them at their hall to meet Maj-Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., G. C. B., C.I.E. The Prime Warden was supported by the Lord Mayor on his right and the guest of the evening on the left. Among the company present were Lieut-Gen. J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., Sir W. V. Fitzgerald, Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B, several leading members of the Corporation, and a large proportion of military guests. The usual loyal and civic toasts having been disposed of, the Prime Warden proposed the toast of the evening, "Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., C.I.E.," and, in doing so, briefly traced the military career of the gallant officer up to his crowning effort at Candahar. He remarked that the father of the gallant general served in the first Afghan war in 1838 and 1840, was present at the taking of Ghazni, and received at the hands of the Crown the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Bath. This was a remarkable instance of the same distinction being enjoyed by the father and the son. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, the company upstanding to the strains of "See the Conquering Hero comes."

Sir Frederick Roberts, who was most cordially welcomed, said;—I may say with truth of them that there was not an officer or man, British or native, who was not animated by the same high spirit of courage and endurance which are so essential to all military success. (Cheers.) It cannot be repeated too often, or insisted upon too strongly, that victory is only the joint achievement of the general and of those who carry out his orders. (Hear, hear.) Candahar would never have been reached and Ayoub Khan would never have been defeated if the troops had not cheerfully undergone the utmost fatigue and gladly faced danger and privation of the severest kind. To hear that the Queen and the country applaud the successes which we have achieved is the highest reward that could have been offered to us—(Hear, hear)—and there can be no doubt that the splendid hospitality which this historical company has extended to me and some of the officers who were with me in the late campaign will be accepted by them as a mark of the approval of the City of London, and therefore I think I may say of all England. The fact that the two charters of this company were presented by the victors of Cressy and Agincourt points to the truth of the maxim that war is made to ensure peace. Those two warriors Edward III. and Henry V. would never have made England great and prosperous if they had not cultivated the art of war, nor, on the other hand, woulh this company and similar corporations of this city have been able so successfully to pursue that, when the time of trouble came, they could have felt rely on the energy and courage of their soldiers and sailors. I feel sure that the trust which the great mercantile community of England has placed for centuries past in her land and sea forces has undergone no diminution, and I trust that it will never do so. The generous welcome which we have received at your hands this evening shows that you who are members of this company are not unmindful of the privileges conferred upon them long since by the great soldier kings whom I have named. The fact that my name is the last on the roll, which includes the names of princes and statesmen, philanthropists and soldiers, is a proof that this ancient and loyal company still rejoices to do honour to those who have done their duty faithfully to their country. This beautiful casket which you have given me, and the high honour which you have conferred upon me this evening, are compliments for which I cannot adequately thank you. But, believe me that though the mode of expressing my gratitude may be weak, my feelings of gratitude are strong. So long as English soldiers know that the hearts of English people beat in unison with their own, so long will our soldiers be successful—(cheers)—and I am certain that while this is the case, whether in the hour of victory or in the moment of death, their watch-cry will always remain for their Queen and for their country. (Renewed and prolonged cheers followed the delivery of the General's speech.)

In the course of the evening a very handsome gold casket was presented by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers with their freedom to General Sir Frederick Roberts. This is the first testimonial presented to the General since his return to England. The casket, which was handed round during the evening for the inspection of the company, is oblong in shape, with a domed lid, and is designed in the style of the Italian renaissance. The following is the inscription upon it:—"Presented by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers of the City of London to Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., C.I.E., late Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in Southern Afghanistan, on his taking up his freedom, Dec. 9, 1880." Scrolls are entwined, engraved with the twelve chief battles and incidents in the general's career. The work has been designed by Messrs. Howell and James. Lady Roberts and several other ladies who were seated in the gallery watched the proceedings with much interest.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(*London Gazette.*)

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Whereas, We deem it expedient to revise the rules for the promotion and relative rank and allowances of our Indian Medical Service, our will and pleasure is that our Warrants of the 10th May, 1873, and 14th September, 1876, be cancelled, and that from and after the date of this Warrant the following rules shall be established, and that by these rules our Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, and the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively, shall be governed:

1. The grades of medical officers in our Indian military forces shall be five in number, viz.:—1, surgeon-general; 2, deputy surgeon-general; 3, brigade [illegible]

2. The relative rank of the medical officers of our Indian military forces shall be as follows:—Surgeon-general as Major-general, according to the date of his commission; deputy surgeon-general as colonel, according to the date of his commission; brigade surgeon as lieutenant-colonel, according to the date of his commission, or according to the date upon which he completed twenty years' service as surgeon and surgeon-major; surgeon major as major, according to the date of his commission, and after twenty years' service as surgeon and surgeon-major, as lieutenant-colonel; surgeon as captain, according to the date of his commission.

3. Such relative rank shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds [except as regards the presidency of courts-martial, where our will and pleasure is that the senior combatant officer be always president], and shall regulate the choice of quarters and the rates of prize money.

4. A surgeon shall be promoted to surgeon-major on completion of twelve years' service from date of first commission.

5. In cases, however, of emergency or when the good of the service renders such alteration desirable it shall be competent for the Secretary of State or India, on the recommendation of our Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, to shorten the period of service above mentioned in such manner as he shall deem fit and expedient.

6. All promotion from the rank of surgeon major to that of brigade surgeon shall be given by selection for ability and merit.

7. All promotion from the rank of brigade surgeon to that of deputy surgeon-general, and from the rank of deputy surgeon-general to that of surgeon-general shall be given by selection for ability and merit, and the grounds of such selection shall be stated to us in writing, and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

8. With a view to maintain the efficiency of the service all medical officers of the ranks of surgeon-major and brigade surgeon shall be placed on the retired list when they shall have attained the age of fifty-five years, and all surgeons-General and deputy surgeons-general when they shall have attained the age of sixty years: but as respects surgeons-major and brigade surgeons who entered the service prior to the 13th January, 1860, this rule shall be relaxed, and an officer who has attained the age of fifty-five years, without having obtained the rank of deputy surgeon-general, shall be permitted to remain in the service for three years more, on his perfect competency and fitness being certified in such manner as our Secretary of State for India may direct. In any special case where it would appear to be for the good of our service that the officer should continue in employment, he may be so continued, subject in each case to the sanction of our Secretary of State for India in Council.

9. Medical officers shall be entitled to all the allowance granted to our Indian military forces on account of wounds and injuries received in action, as combatant officers holding the same relative ranks.

10. Their families shall in like manner be entitled to all the allowances granted, under existing regulations, to the families of combatant officers holding the same relative ranks.

11. A medical officer retiring on a pension after a service of twenty years and upwards may, if recommended for the same by the Government of his presidency, receive a step of honorary rank, but without any consequent increase of pay.

12. Six of the most meritorious medical officers of the service shall be named our honorary physicians, and six our honorary surgeons.

13. It is further our will and pleasure that the promotions to the rank of brigade surgeon made in the first instance under this our Warrant shall have effect from the 27th November, 1879.

Given at our Court at Balmoral, this 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1880 and in the 44th year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command. HARTINGTON.

FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

THE Rhondda Valley, long and unenviably notorious for its catastrophes, has been morning again startled by a terrible explosion, and there is no doubt that a large number of lives have been sacrificed. The scene of the disaster on this occasion is what is known as the Penygraig Collieries. They are the property of Messrs. Morgan and Rowlands, who reside in the neighbourhood. There are two shafts, about 1300 yards apart. The Naval Steam Coal is worked from both. The one pit is 413, and the other 415 yards deep. About seven o'clock some 86 men descended the pits to work the night shift, and somewhere between 1-30 and 2-30 the inhabitants of the village of Dinas, which stands on the side of a hill in close proximity to the pit, were started from their beds by a tremendous report, and the houses, which are strongly built of stone, were shaken as by an earthquake. Proprietors, managers, and crowds of people were soon upon the spot, and it was discovered that a fearful explosion of gas had taken place below. The gear trams and various machinery incidental to colliery working were found to have been dashed about in every direction, indicating beyond doubt that the force of the explosion had been terrific in the extreme. It was said by some of those earliest upon the scene that they heard heartrending screams of some of the sufferers below; and it is not at all improbable, as some of the unfortunate fellows were working no more than 150 yards from the bottom of the shafts. The volumes of smoke which ascended prevented any one from descending for some hours. The greatest anxiety prevails, and every effort was made to render help to those who might be still alive in the workings. About seven o'clock a party of six, composed principally of colliery proprietors in the neighbourhood, succeeded in descending, and explored the workings for some two hours, when they returned to the surface very much exhausted. They had not passed from one pit to within 150 yards of the other, when they were stopped by a fall. On their way they discovered seven dead bodies, but they did not despair of the others in the pits bein found alive. Parties were sent accordingly with canvas ambulances to recover the bodies and to remove the fall. The collieries were only opened twelve months ago, and consequently the workings were comparatively new, and in good condition. Some thousands of persons visited the scene this morning, but the utmost order prevailed. There were 87 men and boys below. Women rushed towards the pit's mouth, and in their agony threw themselves on the ground. Rescuing parties were formed. For hours their labours were useless owing to the vast accumulation of *débris* and percolation gas. At eight o'clock, however, four men were brought to the surface at the downcast. Three of them were all right; the fourth was nearly unconscious. They reported that they had heard voices of others. Upon this the local colliery managers, Government deputy inspector, Mr. Galloway, and others, continued their exertions, but two of the rescuers have just succeeded in traversing the workings right through. They saw 22 badly disfigured unrecognisable bodies. The rest were buried underneath the falls, which it will take weeks to clear. There is no chance of any of these being alive. Waggon-load of coffins are proceeding to the pit's mouth, and mutilated frameworks of some of the men are being carried home. Most of the dead leave families, some very large. It appears from the fact that dead bodies have been found in at the groups that deceased [illegible] the time the explosion happened. The dead are still being brought up in twos and threes. A special reporter of the Press Association, telegraphing from the pit says:—The number of men dead is 80. Four have been brought up alive from the downcast shaft. All are dead in the upcast shaft. The scene around the pit's mouth is most heart-rending; but the officials of the mine are doing everything which is possible to alleviate the distress of the relatives of those killed. The men stayed as quite as they could until they heard the sound of the explorers, two hours afterwards, and they subsequently climed over the fall towards the shaft and were carried up. The poor fellows say there are no men alive behind in the lower pit, and there is no hope as to any of the men who worked in the upcast. The others are believed to be dead. Drs. Jones and H. Namiton Davis are on the spot.—*Evening Standard.*

THE BASUTO WAR.

THE telegrams from the Cape are no more satisfactory than usual; and the action of the 12th of November, though claimed as a success, was one of those victories which look only too like reverses. Colonel Carrington, with the Mafeteng column, broke up his camp on the 10th to force an engagement with the enemy in the direction of Maseru. At the end of the second day's march the column encamped, and next day moved out to carry the enemy's position on the Golah Hills. But the Basutos did not wait to be attacked. They charged the column in front and on both flanks when it had only marched four miles. On the right flank the 2nd Yeomanry were thrown back for a time, but soon rallied and forced the enemy to retire with loss. On the left flank the 3rd Yeomanry were driven in, the Basutos becoming actually mixed up with them. Here also it is said that the Yeomanry rallied and finally drove back the enemy. The attack on the front was repulsed by artillery fire. The whole of the Basutos then galloped back under cover of the hills, whence they could not be tempted by any demonstrations. The column remained on the ground for two hours, then returned to camp and retraced its steps to the original headquarters at Mafeteng. Now, here we see a force of nearly 1,500 men and three guns advancing to drive the enemy from a position but entirely failing in its purpose. Itself attacked, it is content with repulsing the enemy, does not attempt to follow up the success, and retires without venturing to carry out the intention with which it started—the attack on the Basuto position. The fight was almost an exact repetition of General Clarke's first essay with the same column. He then advanced to attack the Basutos, who caught him when between hills, attacked his force, drove in the cavalry with loss, and then retired under shelter of the hills, to refusing attack again, but showing so bold a front that the colonists dared not press them further. On the 31st of October the Basutos were even more successful. General Clarke then moved out to attack Makweisberg, not far from Mafetteng. He left a reserve in the village of Lerothodi, which he had taken some days previously, and pushed on with his main body to Makweisberg. But this time the Basutos played another game, and that of a kind which showed them to be no mean proficients in the art of irregular fighting. They left only some 200 men to guard Makweisberg, which was easily carried by the colonists, and sent their main force against Lerothodi, where the reserve was stationed. The attack was completely successful, the reserve being driven out with a loss of seven killed and "nine" wounded. The main body returned and attacked the Basutos in Lerothodi, but failed to drive them out, and retired to the camp, followed by the enemy. Now, here we have three actions, the only ones in which the Basutos have appeared in force, and out of the three two are very doubtful and the third is clearly a defeat for the colonists. Every one of the three was fought close to the border, and the Basuto tribe remains almost untouched, the women and cattle having been removed to inner hill fastnesses, near which the colonial troops have not ventured to go. The general result is that tribes which were accounted loyal have now joined the insurgents. Jonathan Molappo, who professed loyalty, failed to hold a position which he was supposed to have fortified on the Sikwane Mountain, and retired with a handful of men to the Residency. He is now said to be in arms against the colonists. By the middle of November the colonists had lost about 100 men and made no impression whatever on the Basuto territory. The accounts always say that the loss of the enemy is severe, but though the word "rout" is commonly used the Basuto killed and wounded are carried off the field in most cases. So far the war has been profoundly unsuccessful, and though large reinforcements are being hurried up to swell the colonial forces to 10,000 or 11,000, it remains to be seen whether the columns which will be organized can carry with them provisions enough to enable them to penetrate deeply into the Basuto territory. We are told that the intention is to waste the country with fire and sword; but what does "the country" mean? Is it the territory near the frontier? The Basutos have already removed their cattle and goods from it. Or is it the rocky fastnesses to which the cattle and women have been removed? In that case it appears that artillery and waggons must be left behind, and we may perhaps see a repetition of the slow siege endured so long by Moirosi during the late Zulu war. No one can suppose for an instant that the Basutos can resist the attack of a large force in the open field; but if Colonel Carrington is satisfied with an action in which he commands 1,400 men and three guns, is attacked by a force estimated by him at 5,000, and repulses it so barely that the enemy carries off his killed and wounded, leaving as trophies only a few saddles and bridles, it may be long indeed before this most uncalled-for war is brought to an end, and the whole tribe forced to yield its arms—that is, its point of honour. If any natives remain loyal they cannot be supposed to have arms, for that would be disobedience to the law; yet when a tribe or a section of a tribe turns against us it is immediately found to be armed to the teeth. Under these circumstances, is it worth while to uphold the fiction of disarming whole nations, with the certain result of producing one of the liveliest smuggling trades ever known in any country? To complete the whole circle of folly, it only remains for Mr. Sprigg's Government to decree the deprivation of arms against all the inhabitants of the Orange Free State.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

MR. PARNELL has again resumed an active part in the agitation. He visited Waterford and addressed a meeting in the outskirts of the town attended by about 10,000 people. The mayor met Mr. Parnell at the station, where an address of welcome was read. A procession was then formed through the town, which was gaily decorated for the occasion. Mr. Parnell spoke at some length in support of a resolution condemning landlordism. He charged the Government with conspiring to curtail, by means of the prosecutions, the right of public meeting in Ireland and the usefulness of the Irish party in Parliament. He warned his hearers to expect little from Parliament, and to depend upon their own organization. A banquet was given in the evening at which Mr. Parnell replied to the toast of the "Prosperity of Ireland." He said that great as the power of England was its resources were unequal to the perpetual government of Ireland. The forces of nationality, patriotism, and devotion in Ireland were amply sufficient for breaking the neck of English misgovernment. Having criticised the Ministry and the policy of the prosecutions, Mr. Parnell went on to deal with the land question. He said we declare that it is the duty of every Irishman to free his country if he can. We will work by constitutional means so long as it suits us to do so. (Tremendous cheering.) We refuse to plunge this country into the horrors of civil war when she has not a chance; but I ask any man at this board, I ask every true Irishman, be he priest or be he layman, whether he would not consider it the first duty of an Irishman to do what he could to enable his country to take her place among the nations of the world. (Cheers.) Our present path is within the lines of the Constitution. England has given us that Constitution for her purposes; we will use it for ours (loud cheers); and if I ever call, or if anybody over whom I have any influence ever calls upon the people of Ireland to go beyond the line of that Constitution, we shall do so openly and above board (loud applause), not by any subterfuge.

Mr. Parnell has been presented with the freedom of the city of Waterford. In his speech insisted upon the importance of popular organization, and said that municipalities were most potent instruments to that end. He contended that all local bodies, beginning with corporations and ending with boards of guardians, should be thoroughly representative, and should be absolutely in the power of the people. Commenting upon the present grand jury system, he said he looked forward to a speedy alteration in it, so that such bodies should be composed of the people and not of the landlords. Mr. Parnell expressed his belief that in five or six years' time at the outside the power of England to govern Ireland will be broken, that the Irish people will have obtained the right of self government, and the Irish representatives would meet in College-green. Mr. Parnell has received two threatening letters duringhis stay at Waterford. In these letters he is called a tenfold murderer, a defrauder, and one who is going about destroying the country for the benefit of his own pocket, as Stephens did when connected with the Fenians some years ago.

The number of outrages of various kinds reported still continues to be large. The genuineness of many of them, however, is questioned, and the accounts given of others are asserted to be exaggerated. The most striking feature of the agitation, however, if reports are to be believed, is the spread of the practice known as "Boycotting." On the one side the shopkeepers and tradesmen of the disturbed district are said to be systematically refusing to serve or work for persons opposed to the Land League; and on the other side the people themselves decline to deal with shopkeepers or to employ tradesmen or professional persons who show themselves unfavourable to the movement. Several residents of Dublin and its suburbs are stated to have lately received threatening notices. Among them is Dr. T. W. Grimshaw, the recently appointed Registrar-General, who took a house about seven miles from Dublin and continued to employ a gardener. Subsequently he engaged a pensioner as assistant gardener. He has since received a threatening notice that his life is in danger unless the pensioner is discharged. A policeman who afforded active assistance to the men of the Boycott [illegible] at Cla[illegible] was very badly beaten the other [illegible] dangerous state; his [illegible] and jawbone are fractured. Captain Boycott's farm is now deserted his herds having left, and nobody can be found to take charge of the place. Mrs. Ross, a Protestant lady, who was lately evicted by her landlord, a clergyman in Tipperary, has been reinstated. She had taken refuge in a disused police-station, and was visited by a body of about 100 armed men, who, placing her in a carriage, drove her to her former residence. They lighted a fire in every grate and warmed the place, and told another tenant, who had taken the farm since her eviction, was told to have all his cattle removed before six the next morning, which he did. At the Castlebar special sessions a sum of £2,000 was voted for extra police for the county of Mayo for the past six months. Miss Gardiner, a lady who is proprietress of a considerable estate outside Ballina, was assaulted on Tuesday in the street by a huckster woman, who struck her in the face. Miss Gardiner then entered a shop, but the proprietor ordered her to leave, and directed his assistants not to serve her. She left the shop, and a crowd collected and hooted her. She turned towards them and presented a six-chambered revolver, threatening to shoot the people. She was groaned at so much that she had to get the protection of armed police, who escorted her to her residence. It is alleged that she had dealt harshly with her tenants.

A bailiff named Mulholland was shot dead while executing a decree against Daniel Graham, a small farmer at Lough Fay near Cookstown, county Tyron. Two assistants of the tradesman at whose suit the decree was issued accompanied Mulholland, and on arriving at the house were stopped by a man, said to be Graham, who called upon Mulholland to stand, and drawing a line across the road, threatened to shoot him if he dared to cross, Mulholland, unheeding the challenge, advanced, when the man shot him through the heart. Graham was arrested at night in his own house at Ballingilly. He is said to be generally known by the name of Formy.

At the assizes at Omagh, county of Tyrone, a leasehold farmer, named Nangle, was found guilty of firing at his landlord with intent to do him of grievous bodily harm, and was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

Much excitement has prevailed at Brookeborough, county Fermanagh, in reference to a meeting which was to have been held, and at which it was reported that Mr. Parnell would be present. Many of the Orangemen had determined to march in regalia and "give Mr. Parnell and his followers a warm reception." On Monday a proclamation was issued forbidding the meeting, information having been sworn that if it were held life would be endangered, and police and dragoons were massed in the town. Nevertheless, an attempt was made to hold a meeting, and numbers of people flocked in from the country. Mr. Harvey, a resident magistrate, read the Riot Act, and the cavalry cleared the streets. The people then went to a field outside the proclaimed district, but the police and cavalry followed and the Act was again read. Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., remonstrated, but Mr. Harvey refused to listen. Two men, an hotel proprietor and a large farmer, were arrested. Mr. O'Kelly telegraphed to Mr. Forster, complaining of the interference with the constitutional liberties of the subject, and demanding an inquiry into the whole circumstances of the case.

Mr. Forster has issued a memorandum of instructions to magistrates, informing them of their powers under two Acts, of George III. and William IV., in respect to the present state of the country. The magistrates are reminded among other things "all magistrates and constables are empowered and bound to apprehend, disperse, and oppose" all persons taking part in unlawful assemblies, and [illegible] suspect any person to be guilty of [illegible] or of "having been at any unlawful assembly or of intending so to be" are required to bind such person over in his own recognisances, or commit him in case of refusal to appear at the next assizes. The Irish Government has issued a proclamation in the *Dublin Gazette* declaring the county of Leitrim to be in a state of disturbance, and that it requires an additional body of police.

The Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin, delivered judgment on the application made on behalf of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Egan for a writ of attachment against the *Dublin Evening Mail* on the ground that comments made in it on speeches delivered by them were calculated to prejudice their trial now pending. The court held that the articles were objectionable, as they might tend to prejudice the minds of jurors, and therefore the attachment must be granted; but considering the provocation which had been given to every right-minded journal by the inflammatory language used by the traversers since the prosecution was commenced, the attachment would not be issued, and there would be no order as to costs. In the course of his judgment Lord Chief Justice May referred in severe terms to speeches of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon since the prosecutions were instituted. His lordship more particularly singled out one passage in which the speaker said that if the defendants in the trials were imprisoned, the executive of the Land League would issue orders to the people, probably, to strike some counter blow at the landlords. He asked what was the meaning of "a counter-stroke at the landlords." How (his lordship continued) would that be interpreted by the inflammable population to whom it should be addressed, and what is the meaning of this Land League avowing openly that this agitation is under their control—that they would issue orders to the people to assassinate the landlords—for that, I say, is the meaning of it—and that they hope and trust that their behests will be obeyed? The Lord Chief Justice said it was not only the right, but the duty of journals to call attention to such a state of things, but they were not justified in making use of language likely to prejudice the minds of jurymen. An application was then made to the court to postpone the date of the trial of Mr. Parnell and the other members of Parliament on the ground that if it took place at the time appointed they would be unable to take their places and discharge their duties to their constituents in Parliament. The application was unanimously refused.

The language used by Chief Justice May has been severely censured by many journals, both English and Irish. The *Freeman's Journal* says:—"Could any language of a prosecutor for the Crown exceed in invective the diatribe delivered from the bench before a particle of evidence has been heard? It reads like a judgment pronounced by an excited judge upon prisoners found guilty by a jury, not upon men still to be put upon their trial." His lordship's language was also discussed at the weekly meeting of the Land League in Dublin on Thursday. Mr. T. D. Sullivan said he protested against being tried by that judge, and he suggested to his fellow-defendants that they should abandon their defence It was resolved to bring the judge's language before the House of Commons immediately it assembles.

Mr. Dillon, M. P., made a fierce attack upon the Lord Chief Justice in a speech which he delivered at a land meeting at Malahide on Monday. Mr. Dillon said that when the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench thought it his privilege or duty, sitting on the Bench, and prostituting that bench of justice to any end for which it was never intended—namely, to hurl an infamous and lying charge against him and the men working along with him—even the Justices ermine was not sufficient to protect the Chief Justice from the lie being given him. The definition of a liar, as Mr. Dillon understood it was a man who deliberately stated a falsehood, knowing it to be false; and Chief Justice May by his utterances in the Queen's Bench in Dublin last Saturday had come under that definition. (Hisses.) (A voice—"He's a bad man; another, "Down with him;" another, "Three cheers for him." Cries of "Order.") He was a liar, he was a cowardly liar, inasmuch as he had told that lie from a place which would protect him from the consequences he might have feared had he dared to speak it out of doors.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., referring to the "scoundrelly oration" of Chief Justice May at a meeting at Glasgow on Tuesday, said:—"Here was this man who in a few weeks was to sit in judgment upon Parnell, and he had the audacity, the villany, and the cowardice to pronounce a verdict of guilty before the case was tried before him." What did that prove but judge in Ireland was not like the judge in England or Scotland—a free and just man, trying a case impartially and calmly between man and man, but a conspirator, a tool, and an instrument in the hands of the authorities who paid him his salary. Resolutions were adopted condemning Chief Justice May's speech, and calling upon the Government to withdraw from the prosecutions.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in charging the Munster grand jury on Tuesday, said that in nine-tenths of the cases of crime which had been reported in that part of the country the offenders had not been made amenable to the law. Since the summer assizes they had found all things changed. As far as he could judge from the official reports, in certain districts in the province every farmer's boy and farmer's son and person of that class seemed to be armed with a rifle or revolver, which appeared to have been freely used in the committing of outrages. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said he did not wish to be guilty of exaggeration or to create excitement or alarm, but he should fall short of his duty if he did not point out that in several districts, embracing a large portion of Munster, true liberty has ceased to exist and intolerable tyranny prevails.

The Attorney-General for Ireland has directed a prosecution to be instituted against Edward Gayer, proprietor of the *Sligo Champion*, for having, in contravention of the Whiteboy Act, published a notice calling on a tenant in the country Leitrim to give up a certain farm.

The Irish Land League in America have, according to the *New York Herald*, proposed to Mr. Parnell that they should send to Dublin American counsel to defend him and the other defendants in the State prosecutions. Mr. Parnell's answer has not yet been made known. The correspondent of the *Times* says that the plan, if Mr. Parnell approves it, is to send General Butler, Mr. Jeremiah S. Black, Mr. Romer, Mr. A. Pryor, and Mr. Emory A. Storries, who will get their retainers in America. General-Butler approves the plan, but doubts if his business would permit of his absence. The others have not yet announced an opinion. The question whether they will be permitted to practise in the British courts is being discussed.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

The following letter from Colonel Gordon has been published in the *Times*:—

"My dear J.,—You are aware how interested I am in the welfare of this country, and having known you for 26 years I am sure I may say the same of you.

"I have lately been over to the South-West of Ireland in the hope of discovering how some settlement could be made of the Irish question, which like a fretting cancer, eats away our vitals as a nation.

"I have come to the conclusion that—

"1. A gulf of antipathy [illegible] of the North-West and West and South-West of Ireland. It is a gulf which is not caused alone by the question of rent; there is complete lack of sympathy between these two classes. It is useless to inquire how such a state of things has come to pass. I call your attention to the pamphlets, letters, and speeches of the landlord class as a proof of how little sympathy or kindness there exists among them for the tenantry, and I am sure that the tenantry feel in the same way towards the landlords.

"2. No half-measured Acts which left the landlords with any say to the tenantry of these portions of Ireland will be of any use. They would be rendered—as past Land Acts in Ireland have been—quite abortive, for the landlords will insert clauses to do away with their force. Any half measures will only place the Government face to face with the people of Ireland as the champions of the landlord interest. The Government would be bound to enforce their decision, and with a result which none can foresee, but which certainly would be disastrous to the common weal.

"3. My idea is that, seeing—through this cause or that, it is immaterial to examine—a deadlock has occurred between the present landlords and tenants, the Government should purchase up the rights of the landlords over the whole or the greater part of Longford, Westmeath, Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Cavan, and Donegal. The yearly rental of these districts is some four millions; if the Government give the landlords 20 years' purchase, it would cost 80 millions, which at 3½ per cent. would give a yearly interest of £2,800,000, of which £2,500,000 could be recovered; the lands would be Crown lands; they would be administered by a land commission who would be supplemented by emigration commission which might for a short time need £100,000. This would not injure the landlords, and so far as it is an interference with proprietary rights, it is as just as is the law which forces Lord A to allow a railway through his park for the public benefit. I would restrain the landlords from any power to control in these ground land districts. Poor-law, roads, schools, &c., should be under the Land Commission.

"4. For the rest of Ireland, I would pass an Act allowing free sale of leases, fair rents, and a Government valuation. In conclusion, I must say, from all accounts and my own observation, that the state of our fellow-countrymen in the parts I have named is worse than that of any people in the world, let alone Europe. I believe that these people are made as we are, that they are patient beyond belief, loyal, but, at the same time, broken-spirited and desperate, living on the verge of starvation in places in which we would not keep our cattle.

"The Bulgarians, Anatolians, Chinese, and Indians are better off than many of them are. The priests alone have any sympathy with their sufferings and naturally alone have a hold over them. In these days, in common justice, if we endow a Protestant university, why should we not endow a catholic university in a catholic country? Is it not as difficult to get a £5 note from a Protestant as from a Catholic or Jew? Read the letters of ——— and of ——— and tell me if you see in them any particle of kind feeling towards the tenantry; and if you have any doubts about this, investigate the manner in which the Relief Fund was administered, and in which the sums of money for improvements of estates by landlords were expended.

"In 1833 England gave freedom to the West Indian slaves at a cost of 20 millions—worth now 30 millions. This money left the country. England got nothing for it. By an expenditure of [illegible] millions she may free [illegible] people. She would have the [illegible] over the land and she would cure a cancer. I am not well off, but I would offer ——— or his agent £1,000 if either of them would live one week in one of these poor devils' place, and feed as these people do. Our comic prints do an infinity of harm by their caricatures—firstly, the caricatures are not true, for the crime in Ireland is not greater than that in England; and secondly, they exasperate the people on both sides of the channel, and they do no good.

"It is ill to laugh and scoff at a question which effects our existence.—Yours sincerely,

"C. G. GORDON."

W. M. J.—initials which, the *Times* says, indicate a high authority—thus writes to that paper on the Irish land question:—

The story is always the same monotonous narrative of exaction from, and submission of, helpless poverty, rents increased beyond all reason and fairness, and all the little privileges of grazing and fuel ruthlessly taken away. Every one feels that this ought to be remedied. The magnitude of the evil is known to and felt by the whole civilized world, and has been even made a matter of taunt in a Turkish newspaper.

It is well worth trying whether the magic of freehold ownership would not produce in them the same industry and thrift which it has done in all other parts of the world. Another objection is, that they would probably multiply and subdivide their holdings until they became like rabbit-warrens. To this I answer that there is no connexion between freehold tenure and large families. It would take 50 years at least for the population to double if they all remained on the spot; but with all the openings for labour in this country, in America, and our colonies it is reasonably certain that the streams of emigration would more than absorb the natural increase of numbers. The father with several sons is sure to turn them out of the nest when they become burdensome to him and they can shift for themselves elsewhere.

The tenant leaguers are the farmers, properly so-called, small and big; those who can ride on horse-back to their public meetings and pay for silk banners and other brave show, who can afford to subscribe to the League fund and, perhaps, sometimes pay for shooting a landlord or agent. Their case is a very simple one. It is this. That the principle of the English law which regards the relation of landlord and tenant as one of contract, determinable by notice, is not and never has been accepted by the people of Ireland as the real relation between them. That by the unwritten law and custom of Ireland, or of a great part of it, there is a well understood equity which has been by all decently good landlords recognized—that is to say, that no tenant ought to be disturbed in his holding if he pays his rent, and that eviction or arbitrary enhancement of rent is a wicked confiscation of the tenant's equitable interest. According to Irish notions, the tenancy is not a matter of contract but of tenure. The case of the Irish tenantry, not the capitalists who have taken leases of large farms and cultivate them by hired labour, but those who work wholly or mainly with the hands of themselves and their families, and who or whose predecessors have made the farms on which they live—their case, what they have been, or are afraid of being brought to, and what they ought to be, is vividly stated in Lord Coke's treatise on copyhold:—

"For, as I conjecture, in the Saxons' time—sure I am in the Normans' time—those copyholders were so far subject to the lord's will that 'Eorum tenentis tempestive et intempestive pro voluntate domini possunt resumi et revocari,' as Bracton and Fleta both speak. The lords upon the least occasion (sometimes without any colour of reason, only upon discontentment [illegible] malice, sometimes again [illegible] some sudden fantastic humour, only to [illegible] evident to the world the height of their power and authority) would expel out of house and home their poor copyholders, leaving them helpless and remediless by any course of law, and driving them to sue by way of petition.

"But now copyholders stand upon a sure ground, now they weigh not their lord's displeasure; they shake not at every sudden blast of wind; they eat, drink, and sleep securely, only having a special care of the main chance—viz., to perform carefully what duties and services soever their tenure doth exact and custom doth require; then let lord frown, the copyholder cares not, knowing himself safe and not within any danger. For if the lord's anger grow to expulsion the law hath provided several weapons of remedy; for it is at his election either to sue a *subpœna* or an action of trespass against the lord. Time has dealt very favourably with copyholders in divers respects."

And here again I would ask attention to some figures. Take all the holdings in Ireland not subject to the Ulster custom and appearing in Griffith's valuation as under £50 a year, what is the aggregate amount of the difference between such valuation and the rents which they complain of as unduly exacted? Does it amount to a million a year? But I believe that Griffith's valuation is only a convenient term for a moderate rent, and that the programme of fair rents, fixed tenure, and free sale would be carried out with rents on an average considerably higher than that valuation.

What I venture to propose is this:—1. That, except where otherwise provided by express written contract (such exception being confined to holdings above £50 a year), it should be declared that, according to the custom of Ireland, every tenant is entitled to hold his land subject only to a fair rent, and that (except in special cases, to be dealt with by a competent authority) such fair rent should be deemed to be Griffith's valuation with 20 or 25 per cent. over. 2. That any landlord dissatisfied with this change in his position should be entitled to call on the state to purchase his property at a fair price, such price being say, 25 years' purchase on the average net rental received by him for an average, say of the seven or ten years preceding the year 1879, which should be left out as a year of anarchical disturbance. With the proprties so thrown on the hands of the Government it would be then easy and practicable to give immediate and extensive effect to the Bright clauses, which I have not referred to, the principle of them being, as I conceive, placed beyond controversy.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

A MEETING of gentlemen representing India, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, the various Australasian colonies and the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, was held on the 21st November at the office of Sir Herbert Sandford, Executive Commissioner of Great Britain, for the purpose of conferring as to the best means which should be adopted for developing a more extensive trade with India and the other eastern British possessions. The meeting was convened by Mr. E. C. Buck, Commissioner for India, and Sir Herbert Sandford was in the chair.

Mr. Buck read a paper in which he advocated administrative action, in order to assist the mercantile community of each colony to ascertain precisely the character and requirements of the other, and so otherwise promote the intercourse and exchange of commodities between them, up to that point, when, either success, or failure, has been established, when all such interference should cease. We make the following extracts from this paper:—The main issue underlying the proposition placed before this meeting appears to be how far the governing or administrave authorities in each of the countries concerned can usefully take action for the promotion of Indo-Australian commerce without overstepping the [illegible] their action becomes undue interference. My own opinion is that action should be taken with great caution, withdrawn with the utmost expedition when no longer required, and guided at every step by the advice of "experts," under which term, here and elsewhere, I denote those who have commercial experience, acknowledged judgment and practical acquaintance with the special branches of business concerned, and whose advice, in the person of the representatives of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, we at this meeting are fortunately able to ask. Within these limits I think the duties of administrative authorities may fairly be extended to the following action:—1. To ascertain what branches of commerce there are which, if developed, will benefit the country which they administer. 2. To attract the attention of experts to them. 3. To clear away natural obstacles to their development. 4. To assist, with subsidies or otherwise, pioneering enterprise.

To India the importance of obtaining one of the largest customers in the world (which Australia may at no distant period become) for her tea, spice, and other tropical or semi-tropical produce, would be enhanced by the provision of a system of communication which would throw into it a supply of food or munitions in times of emergency. But the main advantage would be the aid rendered to financial administration in various forms, which I need not now discuss. To Australia would be gained a purchasing country, throughout which an enormous machinery exists interested in the promotion of a return trade from Australia, which can in time expect to supply to India everything that Europe now supplies. In other countries from which Australia now draws tropical supplies there is either a Government (as in China) hostile to European commerce, or (as in Java) with a strong prejudice in favour of its own mother country. It is also to be remembered that in the not impossible event of a maritime war in the Eastern seas—Firstly, the whole support of the Indian Government would be exerted in protection of Indo-Australian trading lines. Secondly, Indian ports would always be open to Australia, while those of China and other foreign countries might under some eventualities be closed. Since, therefore, it is very easy to prove that whatever China can produce so can North India, and that whatever Java and other foreign settlements in the tropics can supply, so can South India, Ceylon and the Straits, it appears to be the plain and absolute duty of Governments to incite whatever divergence is possible in the direction of India, and it may be feared that every day's delay in so doing will find in the commercial community more and more hesitation in breaking up the lines into which the first accidents of communication have led them. Java has, as we all know, made successful exertions to establish a cheap line of communication between herself and Australia, and is quietly assuming a large share of the tropical business one for Australia—a share which will rapidly increase with the development of North Australia. The jute trade with Calcutta is one of those branches of commerce which seems to be well established; and yet on showing samples of Indian manufactures in Melbourne, I find, the authority of one of the largest wholesale importing houses, that certain sections of jute goods are not sent from India at all, and that the Indian samples only require certain simple modifications in width and texture to make them as well suited to the Australian market as the English imports. Now it is clear that it only requires a little persistent inquiry to ascertain such facts as these, and that it ought only to require communication of them to Indian exporters [illegible] of the required article from Calcutta or Bombay. (2) North India is one of the greatest producers of linseed in the world, and is actually looking for consumers who will buy the oil and leave her the cake, which latter is so greatly needed by her half-starved cattle. What happens now is that England buys the oil seed, keeps the cake and sends a considerable quantity of expressed oil to Australia. A little persistent action on the part of Administrative authorities extending, if necessary, to the subsidy of a pioneering enterprise in the establishment of oil mills, ought to succeed in sending oil to Australia as cheaply as England. (3) The Bombay weaving and spinning mills are manufacturing large quantities of goods, which in many cases are only unsaleable in Australia because they have not attempted to suit their patterns to Australian requirements. In those few cases where the patterns are right, I have found on authority of wholesale houses, that prices are well within the mark. A little persistent correspondence, conducted through a recognised agency, ought therefore to lead to the supply from Bombay of the patterns required, and to an extended trade in them.

I have heard many complaints that high rates of freight tend to prevent extended commerical relations, and I believe that the complaints are not unfounded; but I am assured, on the other hand, by those who are intimately connected with the shipping trade that accommodation at reasonable prices can always be obtained if there be a sufficient quantity of goods to be carried. I believe, however, that the question of encouraging extended communication between Sydney, the Straits, Ceylon, and calcutta *via* the Torrers Straits (advocated so strongly by Mr. Inglis) should receive very serious consideration, for, if it is true that the ships are found for freights, so it is also to some extent true that freights are found for ships; and if North Australia can work up a coal and copper trade with South India, she can easily obtain goods enough to bring back. Copper so largely used by the native population of India is now sent partly as ballast of woolships, from Australia *via* Great Britain to India. Would it not be possible for Queensland to send it direct, if the trade with Australia were more generously encouraged by the extending of steam communication from Calcutta to Sydney. These questions, however, I do not wish to place before the present meeting for full discussion, but refer to them only as an indication of the necessity of national inquiry on these subjects. The resolutions which I now desire to propose are. 1. That this meeting should express its belief that some form of agency is required during a limited period for the further promotion of commercial relations between India and Australia. 2. That a subsequent meeting should be held, at which the views of the representatives of the colonies concerned, and, if they are willing to give it, of the Victorian Chamber of Commerce, should be brought forward."

Mr. O'Connor (India), mentioned the following as some of the articles in which an enormous trade could be carried on with the colonies:—Carpeting, drugget, coffee, cordage, grain, coir, cotton, piece-goods, hosiery, raw cotton, drugs, Peruvian bark, fibrous material, pepper, and all spices, gums, resin, mats, oils, tobacco, and cigars, pickles, preserves, jams, jellies, and various others. He was not so sanguine with respect to the trade with Australia, but he anticipated that a large quantity of goods, such as blankets, woollens, flour, jams, and preserves, copper, lead, tin, agricultural machines, candles, soap, and colonial wines, and timber for sleepers would be purchased by the Indian people. The resolutions were carried unanimously.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., [illegible] Bury St. Edmund's, [illegible] the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil [illegible] most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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By order of the Local Committee,
R. RUSTOMJEE R. WADIA.
Acting Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1880.

NOTICE.

BROKERS are WANTED for the WADHWAN STATION COTTON MARKET. Applicants should send in their applications, accompanied by copies of Certificates of Character, to the RAO BAHADUR KESHOWRAO BHASKERJI, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawar Prant, on or before the 1st February, 1881. Licences will be issued free at present.

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And President, General Committee, Wadhwan Station Cotton Market.
Wadhwan, Civil Station, 15th December, 1880.

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In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom .. 300
In Ebony and Gold. ditto ditto .. 500

NEW ALEXANDRE ORGAN.
Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, Size 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep: 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops ..Net Cash Rs. 400
Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Liebutch Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub-Bass, Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained ..Net Cash Rs. 800

AMERICAN ORGANS.
BY MASON AND HAMLIN.
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides; best finish Walnut Case ..Rs. 550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE.—Length 4 feet 3 inches; Height 3 feet 7 inches; Depth 2 feet. Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee-Stop; Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators ..Price Rs. 750

AMERICAN ORGANS.
Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth, 1 foot 9 inches; Height, 2 feet 7 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee). Forte, and Knee Swell ..Price Rs. 300
BLACK WALNUT.—Length, 3 feet 9 inches; Depth, 1 foot 11 inches; Height, 3 feet 2½ inches. New STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.,) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola Diapson Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I, Forte II. ..Price Rs. 450
Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I, Forte II ..Price Rs. 60?

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

[Pia]nofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates,

S. ROSE AND Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at SILLAVATURAI, in [illegible] the Island of Ceylon, on or about the 20th of February 1881, and that the bank to be fished is the [illegible] average Cheval, estimated to contain oysters sufficient to employ [illegible] boats [illegible] oysters each per day. [illegible] and divers as may wish to be employed at the said fishery should be at Sillavaturai on or before the 15th February next, and it is notified that the first day's fishery will take place on or about the 20th of February, weather permitting.

The fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon currency.

Drafts on the Banks in Colombo or Bills on the Agents of this Government in India at ten days' sight will be taken on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such Drafts or Bills.

For the convenience of purchasers the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, snd receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on accounts of the fishery.

No deposit will be received for a less sum than five hundred rupees.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. DOUGLAS,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 9th December, 1880.

Statement of the valuation and produce of 16,200 *Oysters taken from the N. W. Cheval in November* 1880

No.	Description.	Size in basket.	Number.	Quantity in Chevoe.	Kalangey.	Manjady	Total. Kalangey.	Total. Manjady	Value.	Total value.	Per Chevoe.	Per Kalangey.
									Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		
1	Peesel ..	20	4	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	0 39		—	1½ star pagodas
2	Kodai ..	—	7	—	—	3	—	4 1/2	0 52½	0 91½	—	1 do.
3	Anatharey	30	3	1/4	—	1	—	—	8 75	—	10 star pagodas	
4	Kalippa	—	4	70/320	—	1 2/16	—	2 2/16	3 82½	12 57½	5 do.	
5	Anic ..	50	2	16/320	—	6/16	—	—	3 50	—	20 do.	
6	Anatharey	—	3	27/320	—	10/16	—	—	3 51	—	12 do.	
7	Kalippa	—	11	—	—	2 10/16	—	—	9 19	—	—	20 do.
8	Koroval	—	12	—	—	3 6/16	—	—	8 27	—	—	14 do.
9	Peesel ..	—	17	—	—	4 1/4	—	—	2 97½	—	—	4 do.
10	Kodai ..	—	5	—	—	1 1/4	—	12 1/2	0 5	27 52½	—	
11	Anic ..	80	6	45/320	—	1 1/16	—	—	11 31	—	23 do.	
12	Anatharey	—	5	27/320	—	3/4	—	—	3 51	—	12 do.	
13	Kalippu	—	12	—	—	1 11/16	—	—	4 72	—	—	16 do.
14	Koroval	—	12	—	—	1 3/4	—	—	3 6	—	—	10 do.
15	Peesel ..	—	9	—	—	1 10/16	—	—	0 85½	—	—	3 do.
16	Kodai ..	—	5	—	—	3/4	—	7 10/16	0 5	23 51		
17	Vadevoi	100	—	2 197/320	1	8 3/4						
18	excluding	200	—	1 131/320	1	8 6/16	4	8 10/16	210 50	210 50	1½ do.	
19	Madanku	400	—	312/320	1	11 1/2						
				4 3/320								
20		600										
21	Tool ..	800	—	-	5	7	5	7	56 17½	56 17½	—	3 do.
22		1000										
23	Marsietool ..	—	—	—	2	13 1/2	2	13 1/2	14 4	14 4	—	1¼ do.
24	Shell Pearls ..	—	—	—	—	12 1/2	—	12 1/2	1 0	1 0	—	
						Total..	14	8 6/16		316 27		

JAMES DONNAN, Inspector of Pearl Banks.
M. SEEMANPILLAI, Mudaliyar, Adigar of Musali, &c.,
S. I. S. MARAKAIR KABEBO MOHOMEDOE, }
A. K. MUGMUDDOO MOOGOODEEN, } Pearl Merchants.
K. S. L. CADUR SAHIB, }
Sillavaturai, 29th November, 1880.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA.
THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

THIS extraordinary Medicine has a singular influence upon the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, purifies the system, and acts like a charm. As a sustaining and purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs colds, scrofula, gout, dropsy and wasting of flesh; and is greatly assisted by the Sarsaparilla Pills.

CAUTION.—GET THE RED AND BLUE WRAPPER, WITH THE DOCTOR'S HEAD IN THE CENTRE. NO OTHER GENUINE. In bottles, of all Chemists, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. 131, Fleet St., E.C.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA PILLS
are the most popular Medicine known for all bilious affections, liver, stomach complaints, and indigestion. Most afficacious in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., of all Chemists.

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PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
NOTICE,
WORKING OF
THE DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY
BY THE
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

UNDER arrangements made with Government, the DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY will be WORKED by THIS COMPANY on and after SATURDAY, the 1st of January, 1881, and it will be treated in all respects as part of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Two Mixed Trains will, until further notice, continue to run daily between Dhond and Manmad. For the times of these Trains see the public Time Bill of this date posted up at Stations.

First, Second, Third and Fourth Class PASSENGERS will be BOOKED by these Trains, and all Passenger and Goods Traffic will be booked between Stations of the G. I. P. and other Railways, and the Stations of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway, under the same arrangements as are in force upon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 23rd of December, 1880.

NOTICE.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has always in stock a large number of new and second-hand TENTS as under, FOR SALE or HIRE, at moderate rates. The second-hand Tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.
Dining Tents with 2 or 3 rooms .. 32' by 22'
Ditto .. 31' by 21'
Field Officers .. 29' by 17'
Captains .. 24' by 14'
Rowtee .. 24' by 14'
Stable for 4 horses.

SINGLE POLE TENTS.
Subalterns .. 18' by 14'
Ditto .. 14' by 14'
Hill Tent .. 12' by 12'
Ditto .. 10' by 10'
Staff Officers .. 12' by 12'
Bechoba .. 12' by 10'
Ditto .. 10' by 10'
Stable for 2 Horses.
Rowtee in Circular form.
Necessary .. 5' by 5'
Ditto .. 4' by 4'
Field Service Tent for General Officers.. Weighing 200 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Commanding Officers Do. 150 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Officers .. Do. 80 lbs.

All applications addressed to the Undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Contractor and General Merchant.
Address to Parel Road, Old Imambara, near Baboola Tank, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

NOTICES.

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Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAD, PARIS, 1878.

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J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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CASSIPORE SUGAR WORKS.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

First, White, the finest Crystal	10 lb. Bag	..Rs. 2	0	per Bag
Do. do.	40	 7	12	..
Second, White, Small White	10	 1	11	..
Do. do.	40	 7	5	..
Grainy, Yellow, Pale Yellow	10	 1	12	..
Do. do.	40	 6	8	..

These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags. No orders executed unless accompanied by cash in full.

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LIABILITY LIMITED TO NUMBER OF SHARES ALLOTTED.

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RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard-des Capucines, Paris.

THE SPECIAL NUTRIMENT IN
CONSUMPTION. SPECIAL NUTRIMENT IN
WASTING AND DEBILITATING DISEASES.
PANCREATIC EMULSION, or MEDICINAL FOOD,
THE SPECIAL NUTRIMENT QUICKLY RESTORES
DIGESTIVE POWER, STRENGTH, WEIGHT, &c.
PANCREATIC EMULSION SUPERSEDES COD-LIVER OIL, &c, Palatable and easily borne by delicate stomachs of Children and Invalids.
SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND ST., LONDON and Chemists Everywhere.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label [illegible] Address, also Trade Mark [illegible]

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

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AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the [illegible] 1864.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in [illegible] 1865,) that in nearly every case F. Cholera in which Dr. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866:—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.'

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor,

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MONTHLY PUBLICATION

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER, 1880,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

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Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

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☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers For Rates, &c. apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Lieut. Hon. R. H. WESTENRA, 9th Lancers, are requested to forward the same to

BT. MAJOR HUTCHINSON,
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President, Committee of Adjustment, Colaba, Bombay.

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HIGH COURT.—O. C. JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 57 OF 1878.
BAI MAMOOBAI .. .. Plaintiff.
vs.
DOSSA MOORARJEE and others .. Defendants.

TO BE LET, by order of CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner, High Court, Bombay, a large and commodious garden house, No. 26, consisting of three Bungalows, Cook-rooms, Stables, &c., standing in a large garden, situate at Tardeo, opposite to the Mill of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and belonging to the Estate of JAITHA LUDHANEE, deceased. Any person desirous of occupying the same must apply to either Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THAKURDAS, Solicitors, at their office, No. 23, in Rampart Row, or to Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN, at their office in Apollo Street, or to the undersigned, and should furnish a statement of the rents and terms upon which he is prepared to rent the property. Apply to

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JUST UNPACKED
AT THE DEPOT OF
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A SPLENDID AND ADMIRABLY WELL-ASSORTED [illegible]
TROWSERS
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We have also received some Panama-cloth and light Cashmere Suits, which combine the best qualities desirable in a Gentleman's Garment.

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INDUS VALLEY AND KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAYS.

FROM the 1st January, 1881, PASSENGER TRAINS will RUN between Sukkur, Larkana, Shikarpur and Jacobabad as under:—

Between Sukkur and Larkana.

Stations.		Local to Larkana, 3rd class only.	Through to Kotri, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class.	Through to Kotri, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class.
		1		
Sukkur	..dep	8 36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bagarji	..arr	9 8	12 40	[illegible]
Do.	..dep	9 18	12 43	[illegible]
Ruk Junction	..arr	9 46	13 5	[illegible]
Do.	..dep	10 11	13 12	[illegible]
Madeji	..arr	10 57	13 46	[illegible]
Do.	..dep	11 5	13 54	[illegible]
Naundero	..arr	11 41	14 17	[illegible]
Do.	..dep	11 50	14 21	[illegible]
Larkana	..arr	12 44	15 1	[illegible]

Stations.		Through from Kotri 1st, 2nd and 3rd class.	Through from Kotri 1st, 2nd and 3rd class.	Local to Larkana, 3rd class only.
		1	2	
Larkana	..dep	2 40	11 15	[illegible]
Naundero	..arr	3 31	11 49	[illegible]
Do.	..dep	3 41	11 55	[illegible]
Madeji	..arr	[illegible]	12 20	[illegible]
Do.	..dep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ruk Junction	..arr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do.	..dep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bagarji	..arr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do.	..dep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sukkur	..arr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE.—See time-table [illegible] of trains marked [illegible] Kotri.

Between Ruk, Shik[arpur] [illegible] Ruk Junction with ab[illegible]

Stations		3rd class only.	1st, 2nd, 3rd class.	1st, 2nd, 3rd class.
		1	2	
Ruk Junction	..dep	10 30	14 30	[illegible]
Shikarpur	..arr	11 10	15 10	[illegible]
Do.	..dep	11 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Humaon	..arr	12 18	16 [illegible]	[illegible]
Do.	..dep	12 28	16 22	[illegible]
Jacobabad	..arr	13 20	17 [illegible]	[illegible]

Stations.		1st, 2nd and 3rd class.	1st, 2nd and 3rd class.	3rd class only.
		1	2	
Jacobabad	..dep	1 55	9 10	[illegible]
Humaon	..arr	2 48	10 2	[illegible]
Do.	..dep	2 55	10 7	[illegible]
Shikarpur	..arr	3 45	11 0	[illegible]
Do.	..dep	4 0	11 20	[illegible]
Ruk Junction	..arr	4 40	12 0	[illegible]

G. F. MATHEW,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Sukkur, 16th Dec., 1880.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
(BREAKFAST.)

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

MADE SIMPLY WITH BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine [illegible] possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in [illegible] ing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, [illegible] state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of [illegible] body, and derangement of the general health.

[illegible] QUININE and IRON TON[IC] [illegible] the nervous and muscular system, [illegible] proves [illegible], animates the spirits, recruits the [illegible] For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates [illegible] tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TON[IC] rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—P[repared] only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now [used] instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days [illegible] bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not stain the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulating, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the hair glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

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The Bombay Gazette.

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[With Supplement.

No. 10,0016—New Series | BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	[illegible]	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 3 0
[illegible] 2 8
Third do. 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).
Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Dec., 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Coompta, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on TUESDAY, 28th December, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 1st January 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881.

EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of [illegible] and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons [illegible] received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange [illegible] the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded [illegible] clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th Dec., 1880.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 350	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

[illegible] ...ut 5th Jan.
[illegible] 15th „
[illegible] 29th „
[illegible] ...lt and adapt...
[illegible] ...WARDESS
[illegible] ...ny further
[illegible] ...ents.

[illegible] ...Y, LIVER-
[illegible] ...EAN.
[illegible] sailings have
[illegible] ...ged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Commanders	Tons.	H.P. Noml.	
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	22nd Dec. 1880.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	6th Feb. 1881.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	5th March „

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Commanders	Tons.	H.P. Noml.	
s.s. ASSYRIA	J. Campbell	1623	424	5th Jan. 1881.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Lang	2050	424	19th Jan. „
s.s. GALATEA	S. Puddicombe	2044	360	16th Feb. „

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th December, 1880.

STEAM TO HONGKONG *VIA* COLOMBO, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Doncich, will be DESPATCHED as above positively on the 29th December, 1880. For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov 29, 1880

VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT.

M. A. JOURDIN, having DISSOLVED his PARTNERSHIP with Mr. Wagner, has now ESTABLISHED himself as a VETERINARY SURGEON at the Bellasis Junction Road.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Shoeing, Clipping and Docking done carefully. Horses trained to saddle and harness. Up country commissions carefully executed. Riding lessons given.

WE have APPOINTED Captain A. C. CLARKE as SURVEYOR, (for shipping only) to this agency; and have further to notify that all SURVEY REPORTS or CERTIFICATES in connection with Lloyds agency must be passed through this office for registration.

All applications for surveys are to be made to the undersigned only.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyds' Agents, Bombay.
Bombay, 21st December, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	25th Dec.
				1881.
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thomson	1st Jan.
s. ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	8th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	15th „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	22nd „
— KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	29th Jan.
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	12th „
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	19th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	26th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	5th Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	12th „
s. ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barratt	19th „
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thomson	26th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	D. Rennoldson	2nd Apr.
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	9th „
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	16th „
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	23rd „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ZAMBESI	2131	370	A. Symons	31st Dec.
				1881.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	14th Jan.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	28th Jan.
GWALIOR	2733	450	E. I. Baker	11th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates, available for 3 months, are now issued:—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back....Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *via* Southampton ....Rs. 1,000

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450	255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th Dec., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th Nov., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer CHINA will LEAVE for the above ports on the 28th December, calling at Ceylon and Penang, if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 18th Dec., 1880.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.
RETURN PASSAGES.

COMMENCING with the NEW YEAR, RETURN TICKETS will be ISSUED, available for six months, from the date of departure to the date of arrival, at the following rates:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back ....Rs. 1,150
Do. do with option of travelling one way via Southampton .... „ 1,200
Do. to Southampton and back .... „ 1,250

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 20th December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's following steamers will be despatched from Bombay as above.

Vessels. Captains.
s.s. VORWAERTS, G. Marussig, 5th Jan. 1881.
s.s. MARS .... F. Colombo, 5th Feb 1881

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 7th, 1880.

NOTICE.—Steam-ship BELLINI from SUNDERLAND.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO in the above steamer are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied with delivery orders, to the undersigned for counter-signature, and TAKE PROMPT DELIVERY of their goods.

Unclaimed goods will be immediately warehoused. No claim will be entertained unless preferred before steamer's departure.

SIGG-SULZER & CO.
Bombay, 16th Dec., 1880

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME £552,906
FUNDS IN HAND £995,209
CLAIMS PAID £3,065,736

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SCHOONER MAHE ... [illegible] LYING

ON SATURDAY, the 8th of January 1881, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed by the owner to sell by Public Auction at the above place (if not previously sold by private bargain) the undermentioned Schooner:—

Schooner "Mahi" of 110 tons burden, built in Her Majesty's Government Dock Yard of Teakwood, well coppered, with all her boats, sails, masts, yards, riggings, anchors, chains and whatever other store it may contain in the State and condition as she is now lying near Mody Bay.

Conditions of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of the sale, and the purchaser shall pay the balance of his purchase money to the vendor 15 days after the day of the sale and get the vessel transferred in his name at his own coast and charges.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 28th December, 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

ON THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases white cambrics.
5 do. gunpat gauze.
2 do. white flannel.
5 do. coloured prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
7 cases bon bons in fancy boxes.
4 do. preserved butter in 2 lbs. tin.
On account of the concerned—
12 cases coloured dhoties.
5 cases gold colour beads.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land measuring about 665 square yards with the building standing thereon known as No. 5, Apollo Street.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 28th December, 1880.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NEW ROUTE TO DELHI AND AGRA.

ON and after JANUARY 1st, first and second class PASSENGERS can BOOK through to Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and other stations on the Rajputana Line from each station on the B. B. & C. I. Line at which the Mail-train stops; and Goods, Parcels, Horses, Carriages and Dogs can be booked from each station on one to each station upon the other line.

For the present third class passengers will book to Ahmedabad only and re-book at that station.

The fares from Bombay (Church Gate) are as follows:—

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
To Ajmere	Rs. 38 6 0	Rs. 22 5 6	Rs. 11 4 0
„ Jeypore	„ 43 10 0	„ 25 13 6	„ 13 0 0
„ Delhi	„ 55 9 0	„ 33 13 6	„ 16 15 0
„ Agra	„ 52 15 0	„ 32 1 6	„ 16 1 0

The Mail leaves Bombay at 3-30 P.M. (Madras time), arrives at Ahmedabad at 5-30 A.M., and leaves Ahmedabad at 6-30 A.M.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th December, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STILTON CHEESES.

REGULAR SHIPMENTS now coming forward by the P. and O. Mail-steamers. Orders solicited.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Lieut.-Colonel G. B. CRISPIN, 4th Bombay Rifles, are requested to communicate with the undersigned before the expiration of ONE MONTH from this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

W. S. SETON, Major,
4th Bombay Rifles, President, Committee of Adjustment.
Kuch, Quetta, South Afghanistan, Dec. 16, 1880.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1881.

CLOTH-BOUND DIARIES.

No.		Size	Cash prices
No. 8	One day on a page	7½" by 5"	Rs. 3 12
„ 9	Two days on a page	7½ by 5	2 14
„ 11	A week in an opening	7½ by 5	2 8
„ 11 D	Three days in an opening	7½ by 5	2 14
„ 12	A week in an opening	6½ by 3¾	1 8
„ 12 Enl.	Two days on a page	6½ by 3¾	1 12
„ 15	A week in an opening	7¼ by 3	1 8

ROUGH SCRIBBLING-DIARIES.

No.		Size	Price
No. 31	A week in an opening	12¾" by 8"	Rs. 0 14
„ 31	Do. interleaved with blotting	12¾ by 8	1 8
„ 32	Do. on a page	12¾ by 8	0 14
„ 32	Do. interleaved with blotting	12¾ by 8	1 2
„ 33	Do. in an opening	10½ by 8	0 14
„ 33	Do. interleaved with blotting	10½ by 8	1 4
„ 34	Six days on a page, interleaved with blotting	10½ by 8	0 10
„ 35	A week in an opening	8¼ by 5	0 10
„ 35	Do. interleaved with blotting	8¼ by 5	0 14
„ 37	A week on a page, interleaved with blotting	12¾ by 8	0 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TOILET SOAPS
OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

A CHOICE invoice of these has been received from the celebrated and exclusive house of
L. EECKELAERS,
Brussels,
Who furnish most of the boudoirs of European Royalty. They are made with purely vegetable oils, and we are able to present them here under a very large concession in terms, obtained by special arrangement from the manufacturers.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

			Rs.
Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3	tablets	1 12
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	1 12
Rosée Printanière	Do.	do.	1 8
A l'Opoponax	Do.	do.	1 8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	[illegible]
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	1 4
Des Graces	Do.	do.	1 4
Amandine	Do.	do.	1 0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	5 0

SAVONS SURFINS.

			Rs.
Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3	tablets	0 12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do.	2 8
Orangine	Do. 12	do.	1 8
Glycerine	Do. 12	do.	3 0
Do.	per bar		0 12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.	2 8
Do.	Do. 3	do.	0 12
Glycerine, Honey, & Almond	36	do.	5 0

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE COMPANY'S WHOLESALE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS, FOR AUGUST, 1880,
Sent Free on receipt of Professional or Business Card

IN the above we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of our Medical Friends and Constituents throughout India, to whose notice and that of the Profession generally we submit the following considerations.

Through our London Agency we are in a position to avail ourselves of all favourable fluctuations in rates, and of personal selection in the best markets.

Many Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations heretofore imported are now prepared in our own Laboratory, ensuring purity, freshness, and reduction of rates.

The rates will be found very moderate, and indents for large quantities will meet with liberal reductions.

Our Staff and other resources are such as at enable promptitude of execution and despatch of all indents entrusted to us.

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5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. GEELONG,
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"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the Season.
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"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

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Cavites,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
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Cavites
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
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Rs. 65 per 1,000.
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Cavites.
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Note.—Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.

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HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K. C. M. G.,
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At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced.

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

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Employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

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That receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

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CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEYS.

THE undersigned have been entrusted with the Agency for this FINE OLD SPIRIT by its proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. HARDIE, Edinburgh. It is beyond question, one of the finest and richest blends of Scotch Whiskey ever allowed to pass into commerce, possessing in [illegible] and fragrance of a Whiskey well stricken in years, and at the same time carefully preserved in the wood. The present consignment [illegible] but will be followed regularly by others as the demand may require.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS,
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SUPERIOR GENTLEMEN'S
UNDER-VESTS, DRAWERS, &c.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

GENTS' BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS.

	Rs. a.
GAUZE BANIANS .. six	14 0
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SUPERFINE: a special article for Indian wear; thin, soft, and shrinkless	„ 27 0
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FINE BERLIN WOOL, knitted	10 0
EXTRA FINE do. do.	12 0

GENTS' DRAWERS AND PANTS.

	Rs. a.
SHORT KNICKERBOCKER or TRUNK DRAWERS for riding, fine Brown Cotton, double-seated, per pair	5
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Do. do. do.	3 8

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[*SIXTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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The "Guide" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLKAR AND SINDIA NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN THE RATES AND FARES AND CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS FROM 1st JANUARY, 1881.

THE public are hereby informed that on and after the 1st of January next, MILEAGE RATES instead of station to station rates will be CHARGED for Goods and Coaching Traffic over these Railways, and goods will be divided into five classes instead of three.

Full particulars and copies of the revised classification of goods, and rules, regulations and conditions under which goods, cattle and coaching traffic are conveyed can be obtained on application to any of the H. and S. N. State Railway Station-Masters, or to the undersigned.

By order,
W. E. HARTT,
Traffic Superintendent, H. and S. N. State Railways.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Mhow, December 21, 1880.

MADRAS RACES, 1881.

JANUARY 20th, 22nd, 25th and 27th.

OWNERS are reminded that the FINAL ENTRIES for the above CLOSE on January 1st at Rs. 200.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Hony. Secretary, Madras Races.

FOR SALE
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,
GIRGAUM,

A HANDSOME four-seated English-built BAROUCHE, by E. Kesterton, of Long Acre, with a pair of well match, fast-trotting bay Australian MARES, in first-rate condition, with a set of silver-plated HARNESS; the property of a gentleman, having no further use for it.

This is the best turn-out that is in the market for sale just now.

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APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES,

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

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SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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C. M. THOMAS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, Bombay, having had 40 years' experience in the great Metallic Zones of Cornwall, Devon, the Principality of Wales, Spain, and Portugal, &c., is prepared to advise in the selection of Mineral Properties, and to inspect and report upon them.

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BURGUNDIES. All prices. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, from choice Amontillado to ordinary, in every variety of style. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s INVALID [illegible] Rs. 26-4, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 28-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 27-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 29-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD CRUSTED PORT (Choice, some years in bottle) for after-dinner. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 36-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 38.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s DESSERT PORT. Black seal, fruity and mature. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 23; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 24.

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY, Irish and Scotch. Fine, old and pure. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 24.

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FOR SALE, Miniature circular-fronted BROUGHAM, in good order. Apply to Messrs. SCOTT and Co., V. S., Girgaum.

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FOR SALE, an Arab CHARGER, 6 years, 15 hands, up to 15 stone, perfectly quiet. Apply to MAJOR SPRING, R. A., Marine Lines.

CHOCOLATE CREAM, Dragees, Pastiles, Pralines, Jujibes, Almond, Liquor Com[illegible] [illegible]ugat Vanilla, &c.—BOLTON and Co.

ART POTTERY.—SUITED for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Engines, Pumps, all sorts of Work-shop Tools and Machines in stock at the Machine Depot, 13, Baboola Tank Road.—P. D. Framjee.

INFANTRY CHARGERS two WANTED, Steady, Sound, up to weight.—Address, with full particulars, "Syce," Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, Bombay.

MONTELELLO CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 34 per doz. qrts., Rs. 36 per case of 2 doz. pts. Royal Pale Sherry, Rs. 18 per doz. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

THE Little Wanzer sewing-machine is the best and cheapest sewing-machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on application.

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TARGET SHOOTING.—For Sale, Steward's "National Rifle Association," and "Lord Bury" TELESCOPES, also "Capt. Ross' Sporting."—B. PHILLIPS & Co., Poona.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—WANTED a HINDUSTANI MUNSHI (Graduate preferred).—Apply to the HEAD MASTER.

STRANGERS' MESS TENT, Wellington Lines, Esplanade. Every Accommodation and Refreshments of all kinds supplied on the shortest notice to gentlemen passing through the Presidency.

WANTED to PURCHASE five or ten COTTON GINS, complete, in working order, with Engine.—Apply, with full particulars, to "C. R.," care of Post Master, Kurnool, Madras Presidency.

JUST ARRIVED, per s. s. Sumatra, Fresh CHESTNUTS, best quality, annas 2 per lb. Over rupee purchasers will receive good discount. Apply immediately to EDULJEE & SON, Oak Lane, No. 1.

IMMEDIATELY WANTED for S. Mary's School, Belgaum, a MASTER or MISTRESS, able to teach up to the VIIth Government Standard. A Pandit and a Monitress are provided. Enquire of the CHAPLAIN, Belgaum.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS in the house of a LADY. Excellent neighbourhood, 12 minutes to the City from Canonbury Station. Trains every 10 minutes till midnight. 18, Petherton Road, Highbury, New Park, London, N.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Groups of His Excellency the Viceroy and of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson and Staffs, photographed by Mr. M. Fisher, are now for sale at Messrs. Thacker and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, FRESH ITALIAN APPLES and FRESH SPANISH GRAPES, in splendid condition; at 6, 9 and 12 annas per dozen Apples, and 12 annas per lb. Grapes. Liberal discount to purchasers of Grapes exceeding 10 lbs. Apply to EDULJEE WOOKERJEE'S SON, No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

J. PEARSE is REGISTERING ORDERS for CAKES for NEW YEAR'S DAY, at Apollo Street and Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
KANDAHAR, KHELAT-I-GILZI AND GHUZNI.
12 inch by 10 inch and under.
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Lists on application to
WM. WATSON & Co.,
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ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, Karachie, and 27, Leadenhall St., London.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED at 1 p.m. in January next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices, noted below, and on the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified, for the year 1881-82.

Stations	Articles	Dates
Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Mhow, Neemuch, [illegible], Satara, Malegaum	Kurbee, dry, under Schedule No. 39.	Tenders to be received on 17th January 1881.
Bombay	[illegible] under Schedule No. 40. McDougall's Disinfective Powder, under Schedule No. 41.	Do. 18th do.
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusserabad, Karachi, Hyderabad	Ghee, Rice, Salt, &c., under Schedule No. 42.	Do. 24th do.

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Stations	Articles	Dates
Bombay and Diolalee, Satara, Poona, for Purandhar, Malegaum, Deesa, for Abu, Rajkote, Ahmedabad and Baroda, Mhow, for Indore, Asseergarh, Nussrabad, for Yaragarh	Provisions, Grain and Medical comforts, under Schedule No. 5	Do. 18th do.

Forms of tenders and schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above offices.

E. OSTREHAN, Major,
for Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 21st Dec., 1880.

PLEASE ORDER AT ONCE, to prevent disappointment, through Thacker, Spink, and Co., Calcutta; Mr. J. Pemberton, Madras; or any Book-seller in India. Rupees 3 for Single Copy to Non-Subscribers, (post paid.)

WHAT THE ENGLISH
HAVE YET TO DO FOR
THE INDIAN PEOPLE;
BY
W. W. HUNTER, Esq., C. I. E.,
Director General of Statistics to the Government of India.
AND
TRAITS OF INDIAN CHARACTER,
SPECIALLY OF
THE NATIVE PRINCES OF INDIA;
BY
LORD NORTHBROOK,
(Late Governor-General of India),
WILL APPEAR IN THE
INDIAN JURIST,
1st JANUARY, 1881.

N.B.—These will be found intensely interesting and eminently suggestive to Europeans of every class, whether in or out of the Government Service; and to Natives of every grade, owning or tilling the soil, whether
PRINCELY PROPRIETORS
OR
PAUPER PEASANTS.

Annual Subscription:
Cash, in advance .. Rs. 20
Credit, beyond one month .. Rs. 24

J. PEMBERTON, Agent.
Indian Jurist Office, Madras, December [illegible], 1880.

NOTICES.

WANTED one or two good ASSISTANTS in a MERCANTILE FIRM UP-COUNTRY, well acquainted with Cotton and Oil-seed business, and thoroughly conversant with accounts and the routine of a merchant's office; will be required to give security in a good "guarantee association." Apply, with testimonials, stating salary required, to "X. Y. Z.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

TENDERS.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of following TIMBER on or before the 28th instant:—
17,200 F T Teak timber, 9 by 1.
17,200 „ Bentick do. 9 by 1½ and of length as may be required.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.

THE HOLDERS of MORTGAGE DEBENTURES in the above Company are requested to PRESENT the same on due date FOR PAYMENT (after which interest will cease).

By Order of the Local Committee,
R. RUSTOMJEE R. WADYA,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.

CHINA AND JAPAN DEPOSITORY,
30, Apollo Street.

JUST RECEIVED per Str. ZAMBESI a very rich supply of JAPANESE CURIOS and NOVELTIES of Kanga, Satsuwa, Kioto, Sipo, and Ovari Porcelain-ware, NEVER IMPORTED into Bombay before, fit for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

PESTONJEE CAWASJEE KHARAS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NARRONJEE DHURUMSEY, Bengal Embroidery Merchant, respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and outstations, that he has just received a choice selection of Embroidery Crewel Silk Trimmings for Ladies' dresses, Crewel Wool, Silks, Paper Patterns and Crash; also best Indian work, Beedle work Trimmings, Benares Toys, Ladies' and Gentlemen's sun-hats, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.
No. 24, Appollo Street, Fort.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE BHOWNUGUR-GONDUL RAILWAY being OPEN for PASSENGER TRAFFIC, Passengers can leave Bombay at 3-30 p.m. and reach Bhownugur at 7 p.m. the following day.

On and after January 1st Passengers will be booked from each station at which the Mail-train stops, and Goods and Parcels from all stations to each of the stations upon the Bhownugur-Gondul Railway. The celebrated Temples, Setrunjee Hill, Palitana, are within easy distance of Songud Station, and those of Girnar can be easily reached from Jetpur.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, December 22, 1880.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Ld.
Registered under Act X. of 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS, having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares. Shares are now being issued.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COOK'S
INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,
Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any route to
ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.
MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.

Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841; specially appointed by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales sole Passenger-Agents for the Royal British Commission, Vienna, 1873, Philadelphia, 1876, Paris, 1878; sole Managing Agents of the Khedive Mail Steamers from Cairo (Egypt) to the first and second Cataracts of the Nile; sole International Passenger-Agents under special appointment by the Government Administration of the Italian State Railways.

Have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have sent one of their own staff to India specially to establish offices for their business in Bombay.

Civil and Military Officers who are about proceeding to Europe, America, or elsewhere are invited to apply to

THOMAS COOK AND SON.
TOURIST AND PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

For quotations of through [illegible] to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, 1880.

MARKET closed for Christmas holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Agnes, 1,042 tons, Cpatain W. Irvine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah in ballast.

THE brig Ellias, 176 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Calicut with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inchclutha, 1,294 tons, Captain R. H. Lightbody, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Kurrachee (22nd Dec.) in ballast.

THE ship Valparaiso, 1,230 tons, Captain G. Lequerhic, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Sunderland (21st Aug.), with a cargo of 1,881 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE steamer Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain M. Salt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (16th Dec.) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Fred. Bell, 13 native first class, and 56 deck.

THE steamer Oorun, 164 tons, Captain C. J. O. Ringhum, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Coast and Cutch with 176 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for the same ports with 147 deck passengers.

THE ship Brambletye, 1,494 tons, Captain N. Quinn, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Newport (31st Aug.) with a cargo of 2,280 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Hungaria, 1,463 tons, Captain G. Dancich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr T. Rocher, Major and Mrs. Loughton, and three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain Dougherty, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. J. W. Malcolmson, Major Currie, Surg. W. Hock, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. McHirch, three Moguls, and deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
24	Inchclutha (s)	Lightbody	Kurrachee, Dec. 22.
25	Burmah (s)	Dougherty	Bussorah, Dec. 10.
	Oorun (s)	Ringhein	Mandvee, Dec. 23.
	Brambletye	Quinn	Newport, Aug. 23.
26	Valparaiso	Lequerhic	Sunderland, Aug. 2[illegible].
	Ellias	Nacoda	Calicut, Dec. 15.
27	Nyanza (s)	Salt	Zanzibar, Dec. 16.
	Agnes (s)	Irvine	Bussora.
	Hungaria (s)	Doncich	Trieste, Dec. 1.
	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	Suez, Dec. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
25	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Rosetta (s)	Barlow	Southampton.
	Strathleven (s)	Pearson	Liverpool.
	Bellini (s)	Sawyer	Dunkirk.
	Bean Uamha	Reed	Sandhead.
27	Oorun (s)	Ringhein	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Inchclutha, to London.
Brig Sullamuttee, to Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
21	Oriental (s)	Brown	Singapore, Dec 2.
	Commilla (s)	Harris	Rangoon, Dec. 15.
	City of Agra (s)	Gordon	Glasgow, Nov. 1.
	Cutch Merchant	Nacoda	Muscat, Oct. 19.
	Smeroe	Strootman	Samarang, Nov. 2.
22	Amyone	Robertson	Bombay, Nov. 19.
	Ocean Chief	Fenier	London, Sept. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21.—Ships The Bruce and Lady Lawrence.
Dec. 22.—Steamers Curlew and Sir John Lawrence. Ship Ambrose, and a ship (numbers undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
23	D. of Buccleuch (s)	Calcutta.
	El Dorado (s)	London.
	Khandalla (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
22	Asia (s)	Rangoon.
23	Chinsura (s)	Bombay.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12 City of Mecca, ss, Burham, from Glasgow.
Dec. 7 John Pender, ss, Perkin, from Suez.
11 Stranton, ss, Mackenzie, from Bombay.
11 Strathmore, ss, Rowell, from Newcastle.
12 Athens, ss, Dwyer, Cardiff.
13 Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
13 Hamelin, F G Boat, from Toulon.
14 Philomel, H M ss, Berners, from Muccala.
14 Ossian, ss, Jatlerson from Bombay.
15 Poona, ss, Perrins, from Southampton.
15 Sumatra, ss, Priscoe, from Venice.
15 Maggelane ss, Mryote, from Liverpool.
15 Vespasian ss, Higging, from London.
15 Poliuce ss, Ragasion, from Calcutta.
15 Boadicia ss, Smith, from, Calcutta.
16 Aurera, ss, Verrutia, from Manilla.
16 Swordsman, ss, Bocali, from London.
16 Anun dale, ss, Leisk, from London.
17 Verona, ss, Ashdown, from Bombay.
17 Nordenskjold, ss, Johonsen, from Singapore.
17 Lord Nelson, ss, Tully, from [illegible].
18 Rugby, ss, Kirton, from Vizagapatam.
18 Cicero, ss, Heasley, from Rangoon.
18 Aglaja, ss, Marcovich, from Calcutta.
18 Hungaria, ss, Devoich, from Trieste.
19 Madura, ss, Adriani, from Southampton.
20 Wingates, ss, Burvish, from Moulmein.
20 Celebes, ss, Barker, from Batavia.

DEPARTURES.

9 City of Mecca, ss, Burham, to Calcutta.
15 Hamelin, F. G. Boat, to Seigon.
15 Ossian, ss, Jatlerson, to Marseilles.
15 Poonah, ss, Perrins, to Calcutta.
15 Sumatra, ss, Priscoe, to Bombay.
15 Maggelane, ss, Mryote, to Manilla.
15 Vespasian, ss, Higgins, to Mangalore.
16 Stranton, ss, Mackenzie, to Suez.
16 Poliuce, ss, Ragusin, to Trieste.
16 Boadicia, ss, Smith, to Hull.
16 Aurera, ss, Verrutia, to Liverpool.
16 Swordsman, ss, Bocali, to Zanzibar.
17 Annandale, ss, Leisk, to Persian Gulf.
17 Verona, ss, Ashdown, to Southampton.
17 Lord Nelson, ss, Tully, to Marseilles.
18 John Pender, ss, Perkin, to Suez.
18 Nordenskiold, ss, Johansen, to London.
18 Rugby, ss, Kirton, to Marseillers.
18 Cicero, ss, Heasley, to Liverpool.
19 Aglaja, Marcovich, to Trieste.
19 Hungaria, ss, Devoich, to Bombay.
19 Madura, ss, Adriani, to Batavia.
20 Athens, ss, Dwner, to Bombay.
20 Wingates, ss, Burvis, to Antwerp.
20 Celebs, ss, Barker, to Amsterdam.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Strathmore, ss, Rowell, from Newcastle.
Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
Philomel, H M, ss, Berners, from Muccala.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Symington (s)—109 bales hemp, Khuttow Ludha; 26 bales wool, Ghellabhoy Kessowjee; 16 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 196 cwts myrabolams, Ruzubally Allyruza.
Timor (s)—569 cwts myrabolams and 35 bales wool, Jetha Purshotum; 196½ cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jethaney; 13 bales wool, Motty Jetha.
Wistow Hall (s)—600 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Inchclutha (s)—1,300 cwts myrabolams, Runchordass Ghella; 8,001 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 20,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir, and Co; 200 cwts bones and 8 bales hides, Natha Essa.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teheran (s)—150 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Jenny Otto (s)—100 cwts horns, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Teheran (s)—100 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran (s)—300 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi (s)—24 bales twist, Amrutlall Hurgowan; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
China (s)—13 bales wool, 3 bales skins and 5 bales coir, Hajee Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China (s)—15 cases sharkfins and 8 cases fishmaws, Fazul Mahamed Dama; 63 cases sharkfins and 2 cases fishmaws, Allana Munjee; 100 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 52 bales cotton, Hunmonbux Lallchund; 50 cwts onions, Huson Babon.
Zambesi (s)—5 cases peacock feathers, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 14 cwts broken glass, Bundally Esmail, 8 cases fishmaws, and 31 cases sharkfins, J. Sajunbhoy Dattoo, 22 cases sharkfins, 1 case fishmaws, and 33 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 22 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 68 bales cotton, 46 cases sharkfins, and 4 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 51 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 26th December, 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·991
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·3
Dew Point	62·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·582
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8.)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·0
General Direction of Wind*	N, NNE, NE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE,N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	195.

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.

Nicolas, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 25.

Keays, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.
Malcolmson, Col., 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Vebb, Vet. Surg., on duty, from Afghanistan.
Hatch, Surg., on duty, from Sibi.
Currie, Major, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DECEMBER 27.

Mayne, Lieut., 2-9th Regt., on leave, from Umballa.
Macausland, Lieut., 45th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Laughton, Major, Comst. Dept., from leave, from England.
Mignon, Lieut. Col., Dy. Judge Advocate, on duty, from Aden.
Auchinleck, Major, R. H. A., on duty, from Mean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 24.

Wynyard, Lieut., 70th Foot, on leave, to Poona.
Stuart, Lieut.-Col., 21st Bombay N. I., on leave, to Chandnee.

DECEMBER 25.

Battye, Col., 7th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.

DECEMBER 27.

Jacob, Major, Staff, on leave, to Nassick.
Maltby, Captain, 16th Madras N. I., to rejoin, to Rajpore. Porter, Lieut., 28th Punjab N. I., on duty, to Peshawar.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, December 24.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

14th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. E. C. Cox, S. C., (Wing Officer, 6th N. I.) to be Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officer has completed a course of instruction at the School of Musketry at Hythe and has been awarded a First Class cestificate:—

Capt. H. Hay, Bombay S. C.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Surg. Major H. R. L. MacDougall, M. D., I. M. D., Civil Surg. Rajcote, 18th Dec. 1880.
Major R. G. Mayne, Cavalry Supdt., Gaikwar Contingent in Kattywar and Asst. Agent Govr. Genl., Baroda, 21st Dec. 1880.
Capt. S. Carter, S. C., Wing Officer 4th N. I., 15th Dec. 1880.
Lieut. C. J. Dickson, S. C., Supdt. of Police, Broach Dist., 18th Dec., 1880.

The following orders are confirmed:—

17th Lancers—Regtl. Order, dated 14th Dec., appointing 2nd Lieut. C. H. Butler, Offg. Interpreter to the Battalion, vice Capt. J. M. Russell, with effect from the 10th Dec., no qualified officer being available.

2-4th Foot—Regtl. Order, dated 8th Dec., appointing Lieut. E. R. Penrose, Asst. Instructor of Musketry to the Battalion, with effect from that date.

2-11th Foot—Regtl. Order, dated 26th Nov., appointing Lieut. T. A. H. Davies, Interpreter to the Battalion, with effect from the 24th idem, vice Lieut. W. H. Bishop, deceased.

2nd Regt. Light Cavy.—Regtl. Order, dated 24th Oct., making the following appointments, with effect from the 28th Sept. during the absence of Major W. H. J. Stopford on leave on medical certificate.

Major J. Fagan, 3rd Sqdn., Comdr (Offg. 2nd Sqdn. Comdr.) to officiate as 2nd Comd.

Capt. C. A. Owen, Sqdn. Officer, (Offg. 3rd Sqdn. Comdr.) to officiate as 2nd Sqdn. Comdr. in addition to his other duties, and Capt. W. H. D. Jones, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties.

7th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 17th Dec., making the following appointments in succession to Col. Battye proceeding on furlough.

Lieut. Col. A. J. Vibart, 2nd in Comd., to officiate as Comdt; Capt. J. A. Rowlandson, Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Capt. W. C. Morris, Qr Mr., to officiate as Wing Comdr. in addition to his own duties.

8th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 28th Nov. 1880, appointing Capt. H. S. Pandy, Wing Officer, Offg. Qr-Mr. and Wing Comdr., to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties as a temporary measure, (no other officer being available,) vice Lieut. J. R. Sandwith, proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

9th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 14th Nov., making the following appointments as a temporary measure, vice Major H. C. Morse, proceeded to join the 8th N. I. and pending the arrival of Major C. H. Coles, or until further orders:—

Lieut A. W. Proudfoot, Adjt., to officiate as 2nd in Comd. in addition to his own duties, and Lieut. R. W. Preston, Qr-mr., to officiate as Wing Comdr. in addition to his own duties.

22nd Regt. N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 19th Dec., appointing Lieut. A Smith, Qr-Mr., to officiate as Wing Comdr. in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut. Hughes, relieved.

Major H. C. Morse, Wing Comdr., and Lieut. A. W. Proudfoot, Adjt. 9th N. I., officiated as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Comdr. respectively, the latter officer in addition to his other duties from the 2nd to the 13th Nov.

Lieut. H. Godfrey, S. C. (Wing Officer, 9th N. I.,) performed the duties of Staff Officer at Killa Abdoolla (in addition to his own) from 29th August to 1st September.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Major M. J. Sexton, (17-8) from date of embarkation to England for 15 months on urgent private affairs.

2nd Sind Horse—Capt. M. James, to Kurrachee and Bombay for 3 months from date of departure on Medical certificate.

With the sanction of Govt. the following arrangements are made:—

The undermentioned officers performed the duties of the appointments with the force which proceeded to Maiwand on the 9th Dec. under the Comd. of Lt.-Col. Daubeny, 2-7th Foot, as specified against their respective names:—

Major G. F. Bryant, Wing Officer, (Officiating Wing Comdr.) 29th N. I., as Provost Marshal from 9th to 24th Sept. (in addition to his Regtl. duties.)

Capt. W. J. de la P. Beresford Peirse, 66th Foot, as Baggage Master, from 9th to 23rd Sept.

2nd Lieut. W. L. Forbes, 2-7th Foot, as orderly officer to the officer Comdg. 2nd I. B. 1st Division Southern Afghanistan Field Force, from 9th to 27th Sept.

Colaba Depot.—Major R. L. Dashwood, 2-15th Foot, to be Commandant, vice Major Gore, 83rd Foot, (the appointment to have effect from the date of the latter officer's departure to England with his regiment.)

Poona Division Order.—Dated 26th Nov., appointing Lieut. E. H. Bethell, Royal Engineers, (Offg. doing duty officer Sappers and Miners) to Act as Instructor in Army Signalling, vice Major French reported sick.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 16.

Major S. E. Pemberton, R. A., is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Fyzabad, and join F. Batty. 4th Bgde. for duty.

Captain C. M. Western, R. A., is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Dinapore, and join F. Batty. 3rd Bgde. for duty.

Lieut. A. M. C. Dale, R. A., is [illegible] from [illegible] to Ferozepore, and join No. 9 Batty. [illegible] Bgde. for duty. Under Transport Regulations, part 11, para. 160, clause 7.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, 2nd Lieut. H. L. Custance, 90th Foot, having been promoted to be Lieut. in the 73rd Foot, is directed to proceed to Lucknow to join the latter corps.

With the sanction of Government, 3rd class Hospital Asst. Abdoor Ryman, of the Sub. Medl. Dept., is permitted to resign the service.

With the sanction of the Government of India the following orders are confirmed:—

Southern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated the 3rd Nov. appointing Captain H. L. Dundas, 2-15th Foot, to officiate as Assist. Adjt. General, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot, invalided, and until relieved by Major Cunningham.

Mari Field Force order, dated the 23rd Oct. appointing Captain C. R. Macgregor, Transport Officer, to be Provost Marshal, Marri Field Force, in addition to his own duties, from the 12th Oct.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Jhansi Station order, dated the 29th Nov. appointing Lieut. C. W. Boddam, 1-17th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Captain R. Hill, 39th Foot, proceeded to Saugor.

2-9th Foot.—Battn. order, dated the 26th Nov. appointing Lieut. and Adjt. H. J. Shuckburgh to officiate as Instructor in Musketry, with effect from the above date, vice Lieut. G. M. Griffin, invalided to England, there being no other qualified subaltern available.

Dated the 26th Nov. appointing 2nd Lieut. C. E. Borton to officiate as Adjt. vice Lieut. Shuckburgh, officiating as Instructor in Musketry.

34th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 3rd Dec. appointing 2nd Lieut. J. C. Wardlaw to officiate as Adjutant, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Chisholm-Batten, promoted.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Regtl. order, dated the 12th Nov., making the following appointments, vice Lieut. Col. R. C. Low, on furlough:—

Major W. H. Macnaghten, 2nd in Comnd, to officiate as Comdt.

Major H. E. Ryves, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Major D. H. Thompson, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Ryves, on sick leave.

Lieut. F. S. Gwatkin, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, there being other officer available.

2nd N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 15th Nov., appointing Lieut. P. J. Melvill, Offg. Wind Officer on probation, to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his ther duties, no other qualified officer beingavailable vice Lieut. S. C. F. Pelle, appointed tothe Commissariat Department on probation.

3rd N. I.—Regtl. order dated the 8th Nov. making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure of Col. R. Blair to assume command of the Mooltan brigade:—

Major G. J. Skinner, Wing Commander, to offciate as Commandant.

Major D. J. Stewart, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lieut. J. E. Barr, Wing Officer and Adjt. to officiate as Wing Commander, in adddition to his oother duties.

6th N. I.—Regtl. order dated the 15th Nov. making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major W Atkins:—

Lieut. L. M. Boileau, Wing Officerand Qr.-Mr., to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his duties, no other qualified officer being available.

Lieut. C. H. Westmorland, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties, no other qualified officer being available.

Dated the 19th Nov. making the following appointment, consequent on return from leave on medical certificate of Col. G. H. Thopson:—

Lieut. L. M. Boileau, Wing Officer and Q.Mr., to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties, no other qualified officer being available, vice Major W. Atkins, on furlough, and pending the return of Captain W. J. A. Birch from privilege leave.

7th N. I.—Regl. order, dated the 18th Nov. 1880, appointing 2nd Lieut. A. F. Hogge, offg. Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Qr.Mr., in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut J. F. Worlledge officiating as Adjt.

11th N. I.—Regal. order, dated the 11th Nov. appointing Lieut W. K. Downes, Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Qr. Mr., vice Lieut. A. P. Williamson, relieved.

16th N. I.—Regal. order, dated the 20th Nov. making the following officiating appointments, vice Major A. Fitz W. Taylor, appointed Station Staff Officer, Nowshera:—

Lieut. A. Montanaro, Wing Officer and Adjt., to officiate as Wing Commander.

Lieut. A. D. Enriquez, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Adjt.

2nd Lieut. N. C. Perkins, Offg. Wing Officer on brobation, to officiate as Qr. Mr., in addition to his other duties.

25th Punjab N. I.—Regal. order, dated the 23rd Nov. appointing 2nd Lieut. W. E. Bunbury, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Qr. Mr., in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. C. H. Beley, who has proceeded to join the Staff College.

28th Punjab N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 24th Nov. appointing 2nd Lieut. W. E. Phillips, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Qr. Mr., in addition to his other duties, there being no other qualified officer available.

31st N. I.—Regtal. order, dated the 1st Dec. appointing Captain B. C. Graves, Wing Officer, on return from leave, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain, E. W. Smyth, on furlough.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified:—

2-9th Foot, Lieutenant O. Mayne; and 92nd Highlahders, Lieutenant F. F. Ramsy, for 6 months.

1-17th Foot, Lieutenant M. R. Hyslop; and 70th Foot, Major J. R. Collins, for 12 months.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HAWES—NANCARROW—December 25th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Charles Denella Hawes, to Margrate Grace, the only daughter of the late Thomas Nancarrow, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GOWENLOCK—SIMPSON—December 21st, at Bhagulpore, by the Rev. J. B. Archer, James Nelson, son of the late James Gowenlock, Esq., of Carlisle, to Elizabeth Ann (Bessie), youngest daughter of the late E. G. Simpson, Esq., of Sevenbridge, York, and niece of H. J. Newbery, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1880.

ON Christmas eve a few persons were present at the Apollo pier to bid farewell to one who has played an important part in Indian politics. Sir John Strachey left this country on Saturday. It is impossible not to feel sorry that a career which might have been a brilliant success should end in comparative failure. If Sir John Strachey has been one of the best abused men in India, the fault has in a great measure been due to himself. Endowed with a clear logical intellect, he has lacked two qualities necessary to a great statesman—imagination and sympathy. Sir Richard Strachey has been the Robert Lowe of Indian politics. It is impossible not to admire a being who is possessed with great brain-power, and it is equally impossible to have any affection for one who has scant sympathy with the weakness and aspirations of human nature. Sir John Strachey had no tolerance for fools; and this alone is sufficient to account for his unpopularity with a numerous class of persons. Probably Sir John Strachey is the ablest man that ever came to India in the Civil Service, and yet no Indian statesman has made so many grave and serious blunders. He considered that the art of government lay in the application of first principles of which the intellect approved, but he never could realise how great a part knowledge of the temper of the people, and expediency, play in the government of men. No statesman has ever so earnestly desired the good of the subject races, and no statesman has so often tried to put forward measures which would injure them. He was a warm advocate for a high rate of settlement in the North-West because "Never had any Government at any time taken so little. The proof that the demand was not excessive seems to me to be absolutely complete. The best proof that can be given consists in the fact of the vast progress in wealth and prosperity which the North-Western Provinces have made during the last thirty years, and in the growth of private property in the land of immense value." It is Sir John's misfortune always to regard every argument that he brings forward as a proof absolutely complete. He failed to see in this case that the vast progress in wealth and prosperity might in a great measure be due to a long thirty-years' lease, giving the certainty of large ultimate profit to those who would avail themselves of the very large margin which remained for improvements. It is much to be regretted that Sir John Strachey cannot now and then permit his reason to be tempered by plain sense. A close student of political economy, Sir John Strachey came years ago to the conclusion that direct taxation was theoretically perfect. The exercise of a little good sense would have proved to him that direct taxation is not suited to this country. Facts have little influence on him. Eminent officials informed him that the people were harassed and oppressed by the income-tax, but he alleged that if in any district the people were harassed and oppressed, it could only be from gross mal-administration. Not to believe in direct taxation was as impious as not to believe in the laws of gravitation. Sir John Strachey stoutly opposed Lord Northbrook's abolition of the income-tax; and when he became Finance Minister he renewed direct taxation in the form of the famous licence-tax, which was an income-tax for the persons who had to pay it. The sole difference of character between it and the old tax was the exemption of the officials and professional men, who were well able to pay their fair share of the necessary expenditure of the State. Sir John Strachey gave some specious reasons for excluding the official and professional classes, but the rough common-sense of the world revolted against the injustice. It is incomprehensible to an ordinary mortal how a man of Sir John Strachey's intellect should have been so blinded by partisanship as to believe that the licence-tax was a just one, or that the principle on which it was founded could be defended as sound. The tax was condemned by the whole of the Press of India; but the Finance Minister remained obdurate. Arguments never did influence Sir Richard Strachey, and opposition only made him obstinate. The brothers Strachey have spent their lives on [illegible], and to them only has the Law been revealed.

His love for political economy led Sir John Strachey from his youth upwards to be an ardent disciple of Cobden and Bright in the matter of free trade. Political reasons no doubt influenced Lord Lytton and the Marquis of Salisbury in yielding to the clamours of Manchester for the abolition of the customs duties, but with Sir John Strachey it was the gratification of the intellectual prejudice of a lifetime. He failed to see that there were other fiscal reforms affecting the salt duties and touching the interests and feelings of the masses, infinite in number, which should be considered before the customs duties were done away with. The Indian public were greatly indignant at £240,000 of the Imperial revenue which had been gained by the licence-tax being devoted to the repeal of import duties on English cotton goods, although Lord Salisbury gave a solemn pledge to the people of India that their import duties should not be repealed until the Government of India could afford to abolish them without imposing fresh taxation in their place. Fresh taxation was imposed to find a famine fund to carry on war against future famines, and it was used to influence home politics. For that breach of faith Sir John must bear his share of blame.

There is, however, one great financial administrative reform for which Sir John Strachey deserves unqualified praise. For the introduction of the decentralized provincial finance the country is indebted to him. The principle of seeking the co-operation of minor Governments in the application of the finances, and the responsibility of raising them for local purposes, instead of making them entirely dependent in domestic concerns on the Supreme Government, has proved entirely successful. Giving provincial Governments an interest in the revenue and expenditure which they supervise has tended to make them thrifty, and has not weakened the power of the central authority. Sir John Strachey was one of Lord Mayo's most trusted advisers, and he warmly supported the Viceroy in his policy as to the matter of railway extensions. The railways on the guaranteed system no doubt cost a large sum of money, contracts having been given in many instances at a highly remunerative rate. But the companies were twenty years ago buying their experience, and it was difficult to get first-class English firms to take contracts. The railway companies could now make their lines at a much cheaper rate [illegible] ther the policy which Lord Mayo favoured—of construction by the State instead of through the medium of a company—will prove economical in the long run. The narrow and metre gauge will always be connected with the name of Strachey. With the brothers it grew to be a cardinal point of faith, for which they would gladly go to the stake. That the narrow gauge is well adapted to open out new tracts of county few deny, but no unprejudiced man allows that it is suited for the main arteries of railway communication. Last Saturday the staunchest supporter of the narrow gauge left India. The evil that men do lives after them, and it will cost the country many a million of money to remedy the errors of the Stracheys in railway matters. Of the last financial blunder there is not much that is new to be said. Sir John Strachey, during the whole of his official career, tried to make facts agree with his opinions. The Afghan war he and his master had decided was to be a cheap war. It must, therefore, be a cheap war. Too obsequious subordinates knew that it was to be a cheap war, and the Finance Minister accepted their figures without scrutiny. The slightest inquiry would have detected the errors, but Sir John Strachey did not make them, and he must bear the chief blame of one of the most disgraceful transactions that has ever taken place in the history of Indian administration. Sir John Strachey served his last master, whose intellectual gifts had fascinated him, not wisely but too well. There will be two Sir John Stracheys for history to pass a verdict on. Sir John Strachey, the best district officer in Bengal, whose monuments remain in the settlement of the Oude question, the decentralization of finance, and in numerous acts in the Provincial Secretariat of his province. There is also the John Strachey whose monuments remain in a four-million blunder, in a narrow gauge, and other evils political of which the bitter inheritance remains to us.

THE disaster to the 94th Regiment is unfortunate on every account. It is unfortunate not merely for the loss in killed and wounded and in prisoners—for that, though regretable, is, after all, not very severe—but because of its political consequences, for it will involve the Government in a [illegible] inglorious little war with the Boers. Of course the result of the struggle between the British Empire and the farmers of the Transvaal is not likely to be doubtful. But the task of reducing them to submission will be tedious, and involve a sad waste of life. The object to be gained is practically *nil*. When the Boers are finally defeated they will simply put their wives and families and their cooking-utensils on bullock-waggons and emigrate into the interior. Still as a British regiment has been defeated, it will be necessary to punish the victors, and show them they are not the stronger simply because they managed to overwhelm a small body of men taken unawares. The ill-judged scheme for the confederation of South Africa is answerable for all the troubles which have been inflicted on that part of the Empire during the last three years. It is quite clear that the project having decisively broken down, should be given up altogether, at all events by the present generation. If the South African colonies are to remain in connection with the Empire, the Government of the Queen must assume an exclusive control of frontier affairs, and take out of the hands of colonials all power of oppressing or despoiling the native races. The organisation which would be needed to perform efficiently this task will enable the Government to deal in some such satisfactory manner with the Boers, either as subjects or as the citizens of a semi-independent republic. It is obviously impossible to provide for the safety of the small white population of Natal and the Cape, if a truculent body of Boers are allowed to treat the indigenous races around them as Joshua treated the Canaanites. The real grievance of the Dutch farmers is that the English Government would put an end to the divine institution of slavery, which was so profitable to them.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 10.

THE temperate and statesmanlike speech made by Colonel Stanley at Darwen yesterday will take by surprise people who had not given the late Secretary for War credit for such capability of thought and speech. It is evident that Colonel Stanley possesses a fair share of the calmness of judgment and power to take comprehensive views of public affairs which have been supposed to be the exclusive property of his elder brother, Lord Derby; and this speech will greatly improve his parliamentary position next session. There can be no doubt that Colonel Stanley's grave and measured remarks on the present state of Ireland faithfully interpret the sentiments of the English people. A ministry in England is not punished all at once for its misdeeds. Public opinion requires time to grow into a settled and implacable resolution; and the general feeling just now is merely one of stupor and rising indignation at what appears to be the criminal conduct of the Government in abdicating its functions in Ireland. A chief characteristic of modern Radicalism is its tendency to place a sort of superstitious faith in formulas, and to fancy that questions of political economy and social order can be settled offhand by the repetition of some wise saw uttered by Mr. Cobden or some other chief of their school. Their bigotry in this respect is quite as strong and unenlightened as that of any Christian monk or Indian fakir who believes in the efficacy of reciting prayers or counting beads. Thus the Brummagem tyrants who, thanks to the natural stupidity and cowardice of Lord Northbrook and other titled Whig adventurers, now rule the Cabinet with a despotic sway think they have sufficiently disposed of all arguments in favour of suppressing with a vigorous hand the organized system of lawlessness, the infamous reign of terror established in Ireland, when they mutter complacently Count Cavour's famous saying, "anybody can govern with a state of siege." How Cavour himself, who knew how to repress agitation severely enough when it suited his purpose, would have despised those contemptible fanatics who cannot distinguish between liberty and anarchy! It would be a sufficient reply to the state-of-siege dogma to say that anybody can govern who chooses to let the dangerous classes of society do exactly what they like. The present Government, in fact, seems to pride itself on gaining a reputation for liberality by ceasing to be a Government at all, in the sense in which the term is ordinarily understood. For all practical purposes, the Lord Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, the Judges of the law courts, and all the elaborate and costly machinery of administration which has been set up for the maintenance of English rule in Ireland might just as well be withdrawn from the country to-morrow. Ireland would only in that case become nominally, as it is already really, subject to the authority of the Land League. I fancy Prince Bismarck must have been thinking as much of the Ministerial policy in Ireland as in the East of Europe when he applied to Mr. Gladstone the other day the famous lines—

Cet esprit de vertige et d'erreur,
De la chute des rois funeste avant-coureur.

I begin to believe myself that the fatal weakness of the Government has rendered a civil war in Ireland inevitable. Colonel Stanley quotes the judges' charges of last spring to show how peaceful the state of the country then was; and the present Ministry is directly responsible for the terrible changes since effected, as described in the charge of Justice Fitzgerald and the pointed observations of Chief Justice May on the proposal to postpone the trial of Mr. Parnell. Look, again, on the defiance uttered by Mr. Parnell at Waterford last Sunday—a defiance far more deliberate and likely to be far more dangerous than O'Connell's shallow defiance; for the present Irish leader is a cooler and more determined man than O'Connell, and the folly of the Government in allowing arms to be freely bought by the peasantry has enabled him, as he audaciously boasts, to prepare within the bounds of the constitution for the civil war into which he will plunge the country rather than fail in achieving his purpose. It is true that in this, his latest and most powerful speech he says he will leave it to the other side to propose a compromise, and it might, therefore, be imagined that he uses tall language, while all the time some moderate concessions would content him. But what is his idea of a compromise? He laughs at the Gladstone Cabinet and its ridiculous schemes of conciliation, and declares he would have himself thrown out of Parliament the miserable little Compensation for Disturbance Bill of last session, if he had not known the House of Lords would reject it. What he would accept as a compromise would be the expropriation of landlords in the first instance, the division of the fertile grazing-lands among peasant proprietors for tillage, and the abandonment of all attempts to govern Ireland from Westminster. [illegible] his countrymen to live on friendly terms with the English people. Even Mr. Gladstone is not yet prepared to recommend a scheme of this kind to Parliament for adoption. Judging by Mr. Shaw Lefevre's speech, his plan will be limited to giving Irish tenants increased security of tenure, and to tentative efforts to establish peasant proprietorship in certain districts. But all such schemes are bound to end in failure. It is a harsh truth that the clearing of the ground by means of emigration is the only way to give prosperity to many parts of Ireland. Where emigration has done its work the country is prosperous. If Ireland were hermetically sealed up against the competition of foreign, and especially of American, agricultural products, possibly a large population might be maintained on the soil which is now profitably employed for breeding cattle. But this is a state of things only dimly foreshadowed yet even in the brain of Mr. Parnell. Granted free trade for Ireland, and it is clear that cattle-breeding must continue to pay better than agriculture. The people, therefore, even if endowed with security of tenure, will still be congregated on comparatively poor soils, where, as by some mysterious law of nature seems to be usually the case, they will multiply more largely in proportion to the inability of the soil to support a numerous population; and so, a few years hence, the present discontents will be revived in a still more formidable shape. Experience has shown that with every concession made to them the agitators become more daring, whenever they imagine there is a Ministry in power that will yield to pressure; and a conviction is steadily growing up in the minds of the English people that the only sure mode of dealing with Irish agitation is to repress instead of fostering it.

An amusing account is given in the Paris correspondence of the *Times* this morning of the way in which the Great Powers were led, at the recent conference of Berlin, into acknowledging the claim of Greece to Janina and Larissa, in addition to the Turkish territory included within the possible new boundary of Greece in the treaty of Berlin. It appears that M. Gambetta took upon himself the responsibility of assuring the King of the Hellenes, when he visited Paris last summer, that His Majesty might count on the active aid of France to give him the extended frontier he craved for; and, armed with this promise, King George succeeded in securing a pledge of the co-operation of England. This part of the story confirms the prevalent impression that the foreign policy of the English Government with regard to Greece is the result of a compact between M. Gambetta, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Gladstone, and that poor Lord Granville counts as a mere cipher in the matter. The *Times* correspondent goes on to say that the German Powers made no resistance to the proposal at the Berlin conference, because they believed that England and France were determined to enforce its acceptance on Turkey, and they did not think the question of the cession of a Turkish vilayet more or less was worth a quarrel. This statement is, however, hardly consistent with the now admitted exercise of Austrian and German influence at Athens to persuade the Greeks not to break the peace; for neither Germany nor Austria can have believed that, even if threatened by France and England, Turkey would give up Janina without a fight. The moral of the whole revelation is that the peace of Europe hangs on the chance of Gambetta's accession to power next spring. M. Grévy and his ministers have hitherto been able to keep France out of schemes of foreign adventure; but if the coming elections strengthen Gambetta's hands, it is obvious that Greece will be emboldened to open the ball in defiance of the advice of Germany and Austria. Evidently Prince Bismarck is full of anxiety on this point, and his recent conversation with M. St. Vallin, the accuracy of which, as reported by the *Standard*, cannot be seriously doubted, seems to have been directed towards obtaining such information as would enable him to decide if the present ministry of compromise, or the revolution as represented by Gambetta, is likely to prevail in France.

General Roberts seems thoroughly to enjoy the triumph he has so well deserved; and the grateful English people will not soon grow tired, apparently, of heaping honours on his head. By some mistake about the day, he did not dine with the Skinners' Company the other day, and his hosts, who thought he had accepted their invitation for that particular evening, waited for him three-quarters of an hour and then sat down without him. Sir F. Roberts, who had been dining quietly at home, was infinitely distressed at hearing of this *contretemps*, as he is most punctilious about all such matters. This week he has been entertained by the East India United Service Club; has again visited Windsor and dined with the Queen, meeting Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton at the Castle; and last evening he was present at a grand banquet given in his honour by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. Mr. Jethro Hornblower, the Prime Warden of the company, who lives down near me, was kind enough to invite me to this dinner, and I had great pleasure in accepting the invitation, both for the sake of seeing the reception of General Roberts, and because I had never before been the guest of any of those great city companies whose hospitality is world-famous. The Fismongers' Company ranks only second to the Goldsmiths' in wealth, and it is at least equally powerful, for it exercises a real and beneficial jurisdiction over the supply of fish to the London markets, and has lately asserted its authority even over some fishermen in the north of Scotland, who persisted in sending to London young crabs and other fish unfit for food. The company's ancient hall was pulled down when the approaches to the present London bridge were made, and the handsome new hall, built, like the bridge, of granite, and situated close to its northern end, stands in a commanding position on the river bank; so that from its windows you have a good view of the river and the bridge, with its ceaseless traffic. In the court-room there are some interesting pictures of old London, and two or three autograph letters from illustrious members of the company. Among the latter the most notable is a letter from Garibaldi, who, in accepting the freedom of the company, says very neatly that, as a sailor himself and the son of a sailor, he feels especially proud of the honour of becoming a Fishmonger of the great city of London. The greatest curiosity, however, in the room is the pall, still in a state of good preservation, used at the funeral of Sir William Walworth, Fishmonger and Lord Mayor of London, and the slayer of the rebel Wat Tyler. A statue of Sir William, with the historic dagger in his hand, stands in the entrance hall. The banqueting hall is a nobly-proportioned and handsomely-decorated room, in which it is possible to dine from 170 to 180 people. Such was the demand for invitations to yesterday's banquet that every available seat was occupied, and the Prime Warden was greatly puzzled to know whom to refuse: for the dinner, besides being given to General Roberts, was the company's annual court dinner, to which the Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation are always asked; and as Sir F. Roberts had sent in a list of more than twenty officers whom he would like to come with him, it was doubtful how accommodation could be provided for all the guests. The Mercers' Company, however, came to the rescue, by inviting the Corporation to their dinner on the same evening; so that the municipal notabilities were fairly divided between the two companies, the Lord Mayor and one of the sheriffs coming to Fishmongers' Hall. This [illegible] for the new Lord Mayor and sheriffs; for Mr. Sheriff Waterlow humorously complained last night that it was the fourth time this week he had had to return thanks for the sheriffs of London and Middlesex. But it is a mistake to suppose that there is anything particularly overwhelming in the bill of fare of a good city dinner now-a-days. It is not at such feasts that you see the "plates of turtle by the gallon and volcanic curries" which are described in *Endymion*. The turtle is not immoderate in quantity, it is only surprisingly good in quality. The rest of the dinner consists of the usual dishes at all great banquets, whether in the east or west of London, except that one rarely sees such a magnificent baron of beef as was displayed on the sideboard at Fishmongers' Hall. The loving cup is, of course, another civic institution without which no dinner is considered complete, and the passing of it round is a pleasant and friendly ceremony which one would not like to dispense with. We had the band of the Royal Artillery to play during dinner, and the choir of the band sang some glees very agreeably in the intervals between the speeches. I need not give you a list of the principal guests, as you will see their names in the papers; but much disappointment was felt at the absence of both Lord Lytton and Sir Richard Temple, who had been invited, but could not come. Perhaps your late Governor is not too well pleased with General Roberts' emphatic condemnations of the cart and bullock transport he had organized on the road to Quetta. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was the only Bombay official or ex-official present, with the exception of General Primrose, whom I was somewhat surprised to see there, and who looks exceedingly haggard and depressed in spirits. Sir Frederick Roberts' arrival was awaited outside the hall by a large crowd, who gave him a hearty greeting, and he was similarly cheered when he went away late at night. He is looking very well and very happy. I understand that he is anxious to remain in England over next summer, as he has not been home for twelve years till now; but he is afraid the Madras command would not be kept open for him so long, and in that case he will have to return to India in February. I hope, however, arrangements may be made to let him enjoy his well-earned holiday. He wore the broad red ribbon of the Bath last night, and the Prime Warden mentioned that, on investing Sir Frederick with this decoration, the Queen said to him it was the first time in her reign she had had the pleasure of conferring such an honour on the son of a general whom she had also decorated with this coveted distinction. Sir Frederick is evidently a great favourite with the Queen, who takes a deep interest in Afghan affairs, and is rumoured to hold a strong opinion as to the expediency of keeping Kandahar. The programme of speeches yesterday evening was rather a long one, and the Prime Warden, who had all the toasts to propose himself, had no easy task of it. He played his part, however, in a very businesslike manner, speaking to the point and with good taste; and in proposing the toast of [illegible] health, he gallantly overcame the stumbling-blocks that Eastern names present to the majority of home-keeping Englishmen, and gave a brief and well-digested account of his distinguished guest's career. There is one institution that might well be done away with at big dinners—I mean the toastmaker, who stands behind the chairman and calls out the toasts in a sort of chant, beginning in a deep bass voice, and ending in a sort of treble squeak. This functionary generally makes a point of leading off the cheering; but I was glad to notice last night that, before he could interfere, the company sprang spontaneously to their feet and gave three hearty cheers for General Roberts. Sir Frederick's reply was a model of a frank, soldierlike speech, well-delivered, and assigning, with a modest tact which certainly can do him no harm, all the credit of his reception not to his own merits, but to the gallant deeds of the army he commanded. The gold casket, value 100 guineas, in which the freedom of the Fishmongers Company was presented to him by the Prime Warden, is a very beautifully-executed work of art. The printed description of it is copied into to-day's *Times*, so I need not repeat it here. The speaking at the dinner, on the whole, was good. The Lord Mayor has the enviable Irish gift of fluency of speech. Sir Thomas Chambers, a Radical M. P., amused me by the dexterity with which he tried, in replying for the House of Commons, to suggest that the maintenance of order and the redress of grievances in Ireland should go hand in hand. But the audience, although the Prime Warden and most of the leading Fishmongers are Liberals, would have none of such compromises, and they applauded so loudly and so long the Recorder's declaration that sedition must be put down without delay that he could not bring in the compensating branch of the sentence about the liberty of the subject. This little demonstration is significant of the state of public feeling. Canon Fleming, one of our best preachers, made an excellent speech in reply to the toast of the clergy. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who spoke at the end of the evening, after the reporters had gone, in acknowledgment of the toast of the visitors, made a strong protest against the abandonment of Kandahar. Perhaps this was hardly fair. The banqueting board is neutral ground, and, besides, I know that General Roberts was anxious the question of retaining Kandahar should not be referred to at the dinner. You will observe, from the report in the *Daily Telegraph*, in which the substance of my speech is given, that the Prime Warden was good enough to propose the toast of "The [illegible] India," coupling it with my name. I took advantage of the [illegible] two in defence of the Bombay army, quoting Sir William Napier's description of your sepoys as a swarthy, hardy race of little men, as good in action and more docile out of it than the sepoys of higher castes in the other presidency armies. I referred to the good work done all over the East by the Bombay native troops up to this year's disastrous campaign. Certainly, had the decay in the character of the army now complained of been strongly marked twelve years ago, during the Abyssinian war, Lord Napier's keen military eye would have detected it, and he would have had the courage to admit its existence. The degeneracy, therefore, must have set in of late years; and it is surely more reasonable to suppose that the faults of the army are due to changes of organisation, rather than to a sudden and complete change in the quality of the fighting material. It seems to me absurd, looking at the active habits of the seafaring population of Western India, as well as of the Mahratta mountaineers, to assert that good soldiers can no longer be procured in Bombay; and the injudicious flatterers of Sikhs and Goorkhas as the only races in India that can supply soldiers fit to fight the battles of the Queen are preparing for us a grave political danger. It was flattery of this kind that turned the heads of the sepoys in the old Bengal army. I am gratified to say that after dinner Sir Frederick Roberts told me he was glad I had said what I did about the Bombay sepoys, and added that he himself had spoken in the same spirit at the E. I. United Service Club, only unfortunately there were no reporters present. It is, surely, a very silly custom on the part of English clubs to exclude reporters from what are, to all intents and purposes, public dinners. A man like Sir Frederick Roberts speaks at those banquets to the world at large, not to the few people who happen to be present; but there are a number of old fogies at the service clubs who think any guest they invite is their private property for the evening, and actually resent the notion of letting any outsider know what he has to say. Before quitting the subject of the Fishmongers' dinner, let me say that each guest was presented before leaving with a pretty square box in red velvet and gold, filled with French sweets. This was an appropriate ending to a pleasant evening, and I am not sure that the Fishmonger was not serious who told me that the custom had been invented to pacify the wives and children when the heads of homes stayed out late at dinners, for such a present has a very soothing effect when you return home by the last train.

The proceedings at the P. and O. Company's meeting on Tuesday were very quiet, though some shareholders grumbled that so much money had been set aside for depreciation, and contended that a larger dividend should have been declared. The directors, however, are wise to strengthen their position as much as possible, in view of the extreme competition they have now to meet. Mr. Sutherland mentioned that out of 4,000,000 tons of shipping passing through the Suez Canal in the course of a year, the company owns only 400,000 tons. What a change since 1868, when the steam traffic with the East was a virtual monopoly in the company's hands!

We have had remarkably mild and clear weather lately for this season of the year, so much so that the fruit-trees near London are all budding, as if spring were already here.

J. M. M.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE ON BOARD THE ROHILLA.

A CORRESPONDENT favours us with the following communication:—

During the voyage of the P. and O. steamship Rohilla, which ended this morning, 24th it became necessary to keep Christmas. It was generally agreed that this should be done by a grand theatrical performance for the benefit of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum. The following was the bill of the play:—

Charade in 3 Acts. Charade in 3 Acts. Tableaux Vivants, Galatea and Pygmalion. Death of Cleopatra. Past and Future.

The following well-known amateurs kindly consented to perform:—

Mrs Webster	Colonel Fraser
Miss Steedman	Mr Thorburn
Miss Wills	Mr Steedman
Miss Mackinnon	Dr Daly
Miss Hill	Miss Aston, Stage manager
Miss Aston	

To commence at 8 o'clock. Admittance, Re. 1.

Mr. J. Jardine wrote an epilogue, which was spoken by Mr. Thorburn, of the Bengal C. S. Here is the epilogue:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—Our last charade is
Finished, and I'm commissioned by the ladies
To give you all the season's heartiest wishes,
A due proportion of the loaves and fishes,
That Indians sigh for, the pagoda-tree
And a more steady rise in the rupee.
Still may we hope that whate'er we gain
We all may merit that which we obtain.
For those whose hearts, as Eastward still we move,
Untravelled, turn with unavailing love
To where beyond the space of wandering foam
Arise the white cliffs of our seagirt home,
What can we wish but that an early day
May see them speeding on their homeward way?
Quis separabit—soon, our voyage o'er,
We shall be parted on the palmy shore;
And those who danced with us, and those who couldn't,
And those who sang and played, and those who wouldn't,
Will soon be shuffled in new combinations
In different dull or lively Indian stations,
Or where Australians dig the earth for gold
Or the bush shelters the Maori bold.
Tis' strange but true—there is no lady-killer,
No single flirt aboard of the Rohilla:
Yet as we separate, who will forget
The many varying charms!—blonde and brunette,
Blue eyes and brown eyes—eyes of glistening grey,
And soft hair waving as the ocean spray
Waves in the wind—the tall, the dark, the fair,
Red pouting lips, small hands, and slippers where
The little feet are nestling,—voices sweet
As nightingales—and songs that were a treat
For mermaids—voices men can ne'er forget;
At sea, ashore, they'll think upon them yet,
And o'er their pipes with tear-besprinkled eye
Will for the port of Matrimony sigh.
And now I finish up my pleasing duty,
And make my bow before the eyes of beauty.
One word alone remains for me to say
As swift the ship steams onward to Bombay;
The praise and hearty thanks of all are due
To Captain Barrett, officers, and crew—
The captain, handsome, gentlemanly, bland,
Who chaperones the graceful Three to land,
Oh! three times happy, happy consignee
Commissioned to escort the Graces three!
To him their special thanks these ladies owe,
And order me to pay them ere I go.
And now before we leave the P. and O.,
Before his skilful hands resign the tiller
Let each take up a bumper glass and fill a
New year's toast to all in the Rohilla!

DEPARTURE OF SIR JOHN STRACHEY.

SIR JOHN AND LADY STRACHEY and family left Bombay by the mail-steamer on Saturday last. They arrived here from Allahabad on Wednesday last, and were guests at Government House, Parel during the rest of the week. About a quarter-past five o'clock on Saturday afternoon four of Sir James Fergusson's yellow carriages, drawn by pairs, drove up to the Apollo Bunder. There was no guard of honour in attendance, and no salute was fired; nor had the principal Government officers been asked to be present at the bunder to meet the departing Finance Minister of India. Ad[illegible] Gore-Jones, who happened to be at the bunder [illegible] the Government House party, and left soon [illegible]wards. The Superintendent of Marine, C[illegible] Carew, was at the bunder only for a few mi[illegible] see that a Government steam-launch was i[illegible] the mail-steamer. In the first of the four carriages that arrived from Government House were Lady Fergusson, Sir John Strachey, and an aide-de-camp; in the second were Lady Strachey and family; and in the last two were Captains Fergusson, Shepherd, and other aides-de-camp. The party stayed at the bunder about a quarter of an hour, in the cou[illegible] which one of the Government House carriages, then empty, got entangled with a shigram; the latter was nearly upset, but escaped any serious mischance through the exertions of the ghorawallas. Sir John and Lady Strachey and family having bade adieu to Lady Fergusson, embarked on board the launch and proceeded to the steamer, accompanied by two or three of the aides-de-camp. Lady Fergusson, who had to perform the part of hostess at Government House in the absence of Sir James Fergusson from Bombay, left the bunder soon afterwards.

THE GAIETY THEATRE

ON Friday night "All that Glitters is not Gold" was produced with a strong cast, and the performance was a pronounced success. It would have been as well, however, if the stupid farce with which the entertainment closed had been omitted. In the main piece Miss Edith Wilson played the warm-hearted and pure-minded factory-girl, Martha Gibbs, and Miss Blaine was equally effective as the unhappy lady of title, Lady Valeria Westendleigh, who marries the son of a cotton-spinner for his money, in spite of a penchant for a libertine baronet. The chief interest of the piece centres in an attempt by the aforesaid baronet to take advantage of the absence of Lady Valeria's husband to renew his old suit, and Martha Gibbs's self-sacrificing effort to save her benefactress by exhibiting him to her in his true colours. Lady Leatherbridge, Valeria's mama, another victim to the fascinating baronet's title and his beaux yeux, was well rendered by Mrs. Norville. Amongst the gentlemen the chief part of Stephen Plum, the upright and downstraight eldest son of Jasper Plum, the old cotton-spinner, and who has not been bitten by the false pride that makes his father inclined to feel ashamed of his connection with the business, fell to Mr. Burton, who played it in very creditable style. Mr. Turner made a decided hit in the character of Toby Twinkle, the funny man of the piece; Mr. Richard Cowell was very good as the old gentleman, the head of the Plum family; and Mr. Crofto[illegible] Altogether, the p[illegible] is not Gold" was a [illegible]pany.

THE APOLLO GARDENS.

THE extensive and varied programme put forward by Mr. Bonnevialle attracted a very large crowd to these gardens last night. The influx of visitors commenced from 3 p. m. yesterday, and up to 2 next morning the grounds were literally thronged. Dancing on the "leviathan platform" was kept up vigorously, and Aunt Sally and the shows were largely patronised. The people of the Gaiety, who conducted the programme, are entitled to much praise for a very successful entertainment, which might be frequently repeated with much advantage both to the public and the caterer.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

ALTHOUGH almost all the greater lights of the local cricket world are out of Bombay at present, the opportunity has been taken by their less fortunate brethren who remain behind to play a cricket match to-day on the maidan against an eleven chosen from the combined forces of the Army and Navy now guarding the island. The match will commence at 11 o'clock, and will continue until sundown. The match will be interesting to watch, judging from the names of the players:—

ARMY AND NAVY.	GYMKHANA.
Lieut C L Young, R E	Mr R S Campbell
" A B Ridley	" W Lang
" Penrose	" J Ryan
" Thompson	" G M Ryan
" Phayre	" T J Ward
" Powell	" A B Chalmers
" Rogers	" Reg Murray
" Donner	" H K Gordon
" Beck	" H R Greaves
" Stopford	" A Huson
Serj T Atkins	" E Lawrence
" A N Other	" M R Wyer

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...ched ...Saheb ...Dhrol, ...European and ...who had assembled to welcome His Excellency.

After a brief interval the Governor and suite, together with Colonel Barton and the rest of the assembly, started for the Kothee in processional order, His Excellency being escorted all along by the Principal, vice-Principal, and students of the Rajkumar College, all in their drill uniform. The station was gaily decorated with flags and triumphal arches, and was profusedly illuminated.

Next day His Excellency, after receiving visits from several chiefs, distributed prizes to the Rajkumars. The ceremony was very imposing. After the Principal's speech the Governor gave an eloquent address. He expressed himself very well satisfied with the acquirements of the students, admired their recitations, and said many complimentary things.

Yesterday he saw the Rajkumars at tent-pegging. Early this morning H. E. the Governor started for Wudwan under the usual salute. His welcome to Rajkote was very enthusiastic.

PARSEE CRICKETERS AT UMBALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, Dec. 27.

A match between the Umballa Club *versus* Bombay Parsee Cricket Club commenced to-day. Umballa made 89 and 88 for six wickets, and the Parsee Club 58. Carleton Tufnell, of Kent county fame, took seven wickets, and made 5 and 42, not out; Lieutenant Little made 31; Bomonjee Bhikajee made 11; and D. R. Kapadia 12, the latter taking eight wickets. The weather is excessively cold for the visitors. The band of the 9th Regiment was present. The match continues to-morrow.

THE EXCITEMENT AMONG THE SONTHALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The excitement is over in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The 11th N. I. will be kept at Nya Dumka and police at other stations, numbering altogether one hundred and fifty. The Bengal Government have issued orders to officers not to number the houses of the Sonthals in taking the census, as a superstitious feeling exists amongst the people against that course.

THE VACANCY IN THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

A *Gazette of India* extraordinary issued this afternoon states that a vacancy having occurred in the Council by the resignation of Sir J. Strachey, Captain Evelyn Baring has been appointed an ordinary member of Council, and assumed charge of his office this day under the usual salute.

SUBMISSION OF MARRI CHIEFS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Sir R. Sandeman reports that the leaders of the refractory section of the Marri tribe have surrendered. The force placed at his disposal [illegible] malcontents consists of 250 men under Colonel [illegible]

DEATH OF KHAN AGHA JAMSHIDI.

News has reached Kandahar of the death of Khan Agha Jamshidi.

FREE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PESHAWUR AND KABUL.

It is reported from Peshawur that a detachment of the Ameer's troops has arrived at Jellalabad, and that the road between Peshawur and Kabul is safe; that large caravans are expected in Peshawur, and that the Amir has received large deputations of ...ohistanis.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

... CARNARVON.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

... a letter to Mr. John ... he made on the 16th ... at Birmingham, as ... and deploring his ... ference for theoreti... of law and order.

SERIOUS DISASTER AT THE CAPE.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF 94TH REGIMENT CAPTURED.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

An official despatch has been received from Natal ... the Head-Quarters of the 94th Regiment, ...ing on Pretoria, were overwhelmed by a force of Boers, who inflicted a loss on our men of 120 in killed and wounded, and took the rest of the regiment prisoners. The colours of the regiment were, however, saved. Among the casualties were Lieutenant H. A. C. Harrison, killed; and Major Phillip Robert Anstruther, Captain Stanford Nairne, and Lieutenant James Macswiney, severely wounded.

Sir George Colley, in his despatch, expresses an earnest desire for cavalry reinforcements.

THE BOERS' REBELLION.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Later accounts received respecting the disaster to the 94th state that the regiment was fired upon by the Boers whilst they were rescuing waggons from a swamp.

THE ATTACK UPON POTCHEFSTROM.

In the attack by the Boers upon Potchefstrom the residences of four Englishmen were shelled out, and one hundred of the inhabitants of the town were killed. A party of unarmed Boers in the town murdered Captain Lambart, of the 21st Regiment.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR NATAL.

The 6th Inniskilling Dragoons have been ordered to proceed to Natal in compliance with the urgent request of Sir George Colley for cavalry reinforcements.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR IRELAND.

One company of the Royal Engineers are going to Ireland.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Alderman Mechi.

THE POPE ON IRELAND.

ROME, Dec. 25.

The *Osservatore Romano* publishes an official communication from the Pope, in which His Holiness expresses regret at the present deplorable condition of Ireland, and prays that the British Government [illegible] repress all disturbances there. He also counsels the clergy and the people to separate themselves from revolutionary leaders.

ARTIFICIAL INDIGO.

MUNICH, Dec. 25.

Artificial indigo equal to that grown in India has been discovered by a scientific man here.

SUICIDE OF THE SWISS PRESIDENT ELECT.

GENEVA, Dec. 26.

The President (elect) of the Swiss Confederation has committed suicide at Hopfaldar (?), in Berne.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot left here to-day.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Dec. 27, 12-46 P. M.

Mail steamer Australia, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, Dec. 27, 3-50 P. M.

Mail steamer Ancona, from China, arrived.

THE manager's, traffic superintendent's, and examiner's offices and establishments of the P. N. S. Railway are to be transferred immediately from Lahore to Rawul Pindi.

THE Secretary of State has granted to General Crofton, Inspector-General of Irrigation, an extension of two years' service in the same appointment.

THE appointment of Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, vacated by Mr. Dane, has been offered to, and accepted by Mr. J. Douie, C. S., Assistant Commissioner at Rajanpur.

MAJOR J. B. HUTCHINSON, lately employed on special duty in the Punjab in connection with the Transport Department, is appointed Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Simla, *vice* Captain Massy.

THE Imperial Government has sanctioned the expenditure by the Punjab Government of a lakh of rupees during the ensuing year for the construction of a new Chief Court at Lahore.

THE Government of India have issued instructions permitting Dr. Kavanagh, barrister-at-law, to have access to the ex Gaekwar of Baroda as his counsel, with liberty to take with him his own interpreter.

... Secun... two years' ... of next ...

... M. SMITH, R.A., having arrived last ...om furlough to Europe, assumed the ...and of No. 2 Battery H. C., at Elichpur, in ... Berar, his substantive appointment.

MR. GLOVER has just arrived by this mail and goes up-country in a day or two to start the work on the Bhopal State Railway. Her Highness the Begum has contributed fifty lakhs towards the cost of this great work, and the Government of India will provide the balance.

WE are sorry to learn that ill health compels Mr. Alexander Izat, Engineer-in-Chief, Bhownagar-Gondal State Railway, to proceed to Europe on twenty-two months' furlough. Mr. Izat has not enjoyed furlough since he left the Berars.

THERE seems to be a hitch in regard to Brigadier-General Gough taking the command of the Hyderabad Contingent. A correspondent writes:—"General Gough should (if he is coming) have taken command of the H. C. troops from Brigadier General T. Wright, C. B., on the 15th instant."

ON return from furlough, Mr. S. S. Thorburn, author of the "Afghan Knife," is posted to Dera Ghazi Khan as Deputy Commissioner. Captain Roberts, at present acting there, will relieve Mr. Dames at Dera Ismail Khan, and the last-named officer will take the place vacated by Mr. Douie at Rajanpur.

SIRDAR BIKRAMA SINGH, Ahluwalia, C.S.I., has subscribed eleven hundred rupees to a natural science scholarship, tenable in the Oriental College, Lahore, by the vernacular student who passes in that subject at the proficiency examination of the Punjab University College, and continues his studies up to the high proficiency standard.

THE statistical register for September last in Berar exhibits 6,223 deaths and 9,189 births. We see that the deaths are now on the increase. During the above month the deaths were 3,800 from fever, 983 bowel complaints, ... snake-bites 42, suicides 19, wounds 5, small-pox 2, and from other causes 1,323. The death-rate is about 2·8 per 100, and births 4·2 per 100. We still advocate a reward for killing snakes.

CAPTAIN COOKE-COLLIS, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, who was employed as Assistant Adjutant-General of one of the Kandahar brigades, has rejoined at Bombay and taken up his appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the district, *vice* Captain Middlemass, 2-17th Regiment, relieved.

THERE is news from Kabul to the effect that the Amir Abdul Rahman is pushing on manufactures in his arsenal at a great pace, and that renewed efforts are being made to recover the arms lost by the Kabul troops. The Sirdar Sher Mahomed Khan, whose disrespectful conduct in durbar had brought on him the anger of the Amir, has been sent to Turkistan. Considerable anxiety is said to prevail as to what will be the decision of Government regarding Kandahar.

GENERAL HUTCHINSON, the Inspector-General of Military Works, has made a careful inspection of the Kaila Khan hill at Naini Tal, and he is said to be of opinion that the danger to the Convalescent Depôt there is by no means so great as was at first supposed. There are very many safe sites upon the hill still unoccupied, and as only a couple of the barracks in one locality, where the hillside has been undermined by the stream which flows at its base have been considered in danger, he intends to recommend that these should be rebuilt upon some of the good sites available.

THE total receipts of the Nizam's State Railway for the month of October last aggregated Rs. 31,861-5 against Rs. 32,351 for the corresponding month last year, the decrease being Rs. 489-11 and tonnage 2,073. The decrease during the month under review are in grain Rs. 2,475-1, salt Rs. 2,254-7, timber and firewood Rs. 1,944-10, and ghee Rs. 555-1. There have been slight increases during the month in cotton, sugar, and military stores.

THE Secretary for Berar, Major Trevor, reports that locusts destroyed a portion of the crops in the Buldana district. Cotton crops in Amraoti and Bassim districts have been slightly damaged owing to the recent fall of heavy rain. In the Woon district the crops have suffered from the cold weather. Fever and ague prevail in the whole of the six districts. The cattle are free from diseases, except in Bassim where "jari" among cattle still exists. Rabi crops are good.

MAJOR C. T. LANE, Inspector General of Police, Berar, having assumed charge of his office, Major Grant reverts to First Class Assistant Commissioner ... and Davies to Second and Third ... and Messrs. ... respectively. Major Farrer, Assistant Commissioner, H. A. D., is posted to Bassim on his return from leave. Mr. Knowlys and Major Thompson revert to their substantive appointments as First and Second Class Assistant Commissioners respectively.

THE Lieutenant-Governor was present at the opening of the electric railway at the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta, on Wednesday. The carriages and engines of this remarkable invention were only landed in Calcutta on the 15th instant, and it is a proof of the energy of those concerned in the undertaking that it is to be open to the public at so early a date. Should the railway prove the success that is anticipated, Calcutta will owe a debt of gratitude to the Austrian gentleman who has given its citizens the opportunity of testing the most recent discovery in electric science.

THERE was a great increase of crime in the Punjab last year. This circumstance is imputed by the Lieutenant-Governor to the high prices which ruled throughout the province, to what His Honour calls "the prevalence of military operations," and to the influx of starving Kashmiris. The number of murders rose from 326 in 1878 to 339 in 1879, the amount of murder by dacoits and robbers being almost unprecedented. In most of the cases of robbery and dacoity the offenders came from beyond the frontier.

WITH regard to the Santhal disturbances a Calcutta paper learns that one Duvas Manghi, a fakir possessing great influence among the Santhals and widely known as the "Babaji," was arrested under warrant, near Hazaribagh. Owing to the prompt action of Mr. F. A. Fullerton, Assistant Superintendent of Police, the arrest was made before it was known that a warrant was out against the fakir. There were fifty Santhals armed with sticks and spears before his house, but they dispersed on seeing the armed police. The fakir is arrested on the charge of inciting the Santhals to ... the census. He has in some way acquired wonderful power over them, and is generally b... to be able to work miracles. Among other things he persuaded his followers that a stream ... his house will flow with milk on a certain day. He is one of those who has forbidden the San...s to keep or sell fowls, the result being that for miles round a fowl cannot be procured. He says he eats "dub" grass, and also grass has been procured for him, but he has not touched food since his arrest.

WE learn from the *Englishman* that the Legislative Council on Thursday, the first sitting which has taken place this season, was attended by all the members at present in Calcutta, and contrary to expectation, and although the Commander-in-Chief was present, was presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, His Excellency having probably delegated the duty to that gentleman. The list of business was unusually heavy, and embraced motions for the introduction of three new bills. Other bills before the Council were advanced a stage, with the exception of the Taj Mahal Pension Bill, the consideration of the report of the select committee on which was postponed, and additional members were appointed to select committees. The Council was adjourned for a week.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Sibi, under the *nom de plume* "Esperance," says: I shall be thankful if you will give publicity to the following harrowing accounts received of the state of the garrison of Thull-Chotiali, S. Afghanistan, as measures should be at once taken to relieve the same:—"No grain at Thull or Chotiali, none to be had anywhere; have run the country dry of all supplies. Something must be done at once. This has been brought to Sir R. Sandeman's notice by the Political here. The garrison is in a serious position—deaths are sadly numerous; four more died last night, 14th December. Gangs of starving Pathans and Marris come down from the hills in search of grain, but owing to our strained circumstances the Political has been compelled to issue orders to all villages strictly prohibiting them to sell a single thing to any outsiders; and this is not calculated to conciliate the natives to our rule. The matter has been strongly and repeatedly represented by the authorities here, of the serious state of affairs, but notwithstanding this, it would appear the Government have scarcely been made acquainted with the actual state of things. The death-rate is serious and increasing, and casualties occur almost daily; and now without supplies, with little or no forage or grain, only eight days to run on half rations, even existing as the poor fellows are on 1 lb. of *atta* a day, we have a gloomy and grim shadow over us. No convoy has made its appearance, and we cannot exist longer without it. And when it does arrive, it has but a supply for a little over a month, if that, on full rations. Help us, therefore. General McGregor, when here, strongly condemned the post, it being quite cut off from all communications by reason of the frightful pass and no vestige of a road, at the same time being most unstrategical, and worse than all, a total want of supplies. Pneumonia, aggravated by want of proper nourishment. The garrison must be fed wholly by supplies from Sibi, sent up at some risk and enormous cost. A

reserve of five days' provisions has been strictly laid aside, in case the garrison should be driven to extremities."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says the state of parties in Kabul does not give promise of a long period of tranquillity. A good understanding outwardly exists between Asmatulah Khan and the Ameer. This Sirdar is the virtual, but not the titular, chief of that great section of the Ghilzai clan which has its head-quarters in the Hissarak country. The tribe generally supports the claims of Yakub Khan, and Abdul Rahman Khan is consequently regarded by them as an usurper, against whom their open hostility would probably be displayed, but for the finesse which successfully persuades them that the present Amir will adopt the young Musa Khan as his heir. The promise of this adoption stays the hands of the partizans of Yakub Khan, and is the most powerful inducement to keep Mahomed Jan in his temporary attitude of acquiescence with the present state of affairs in Kabul. But it is obvious that a compact of this kind is exceedingly brittle. On the one hand, the benefit to accrue to the Ghilzais from the succession to the Ameership of the young Musa Khan is very distant; and on the other, it is hardly probable that when Abdul Rahman feels himself strong enough to hold his own he will endeavour to secure the succession for an alien line. It is therefore but a hollow truce between these factions. Then there is the disturbing element of Ayoub Khan's pretentions to Kandahar, and ultimately to Kabul, which are certain to be again urged as soon as our contemplated withdrawal is accomplished, and to these elements of disturbance must be added the growing unpopularity and oppression of Abdul Rahman himself. Mir Batcha, one of the chiefs who played a prominent part as a supporter Yakub Khan, has been recently arrested by the of Ameer's orders on his arrival to tender his submission at Kabul; and Sirdar Yusuf Khan, a former favourite of Abdul Rahman and at one time Governor of Kabul, has also been imprisoned. It is impossible, looking at the various causes for disturbance, to avoid the conviction that with the ensuing spring will recommence the reign of conflict and anarchy in Afghanistan.

THE Duke of Cambridge has entertained General Sir Frederick Roberts and a party of military officers at dinner at Gloucester House, Park-lane. Sir Frederick Roberts and his staff were also entertained at dinner by the members of the East India United Service Club, St. James's-square. The Marquis of Hartington presided, and Viscount Cranbrook was amongst those present. Sir Frederick Roberts was entertained at a banquet at the Exhibition Palace in Dublin on the 16th of December.

PARTICULARS have been received of the death of Lieutenant Heyland, of the Minotaur, who was drowned in saving the life of a sailor. It appears that during a gale on the 25th ultimo, while the sea was running tremendously high, the ship rolling thirty degrees each way, and it was almost impossible to lower a boat, a man fell overboard. The engines were stopped, and Lieutenant Heyland jumped overboard with a line and swam to the man's assistance. He succeeded in reaching him, in making the line fast to him, and the man was hauled on board and saved, but Lieutenant Heyland, exhausted, by his efforts, sank close to the ship within a foot or two of a ladder which had been lowered over the side.

SOME singular statements have been made at Bow-street in a case of alleged fraud by spiritualists. The prosecutrix, Mrs. Hart-Davis, is said to have been persuaded by Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher that they had received messages from the spirit of her deceased mother, and one of these messages was that Mrs. Davis should give all her valuables to the Fletchers, which she did, thus disposing of diamonds, sapphires, pearls, plate, and lace, worth about £4,000. The Fletchers took her with them to America, where Mrs. Davis found she had been duped. Mrs. Fletcher was apprehended at Greenock, brought before Mr. Flowers, and remanded. She was admitted to bail.

ONE of the "service" papers remarks:—"The Medical Department, we are glad to learn, will fall in for its share of honours for the Afghan campaign. Brigade-Surgeon J. Hanbury, M. B., who acted as General Roberts's Principal Medical Officer in the Kandahar-Kabul march, is named for the double honour of promotion to Deputy Surgeon-General and a C. B.; and Companionships of the Bath are not unlikely to be conferred upon some of the junior officers who have been brought to notice. The medical officers had a trying duty to perform, and the exertions they made to meet the strain put upon them are highly spoken of by the several commanders. We are glad, therefore, to learn that there exists a desire to fittingly acknowledge their claims."

A MONUMENT to Major Cook, V.C., who was mortally wounded in the attack on the Shahr Peh in Afghanistan, has been erected in the college yard, St. Andrew's. It bears the following inscription:—"In memory of Major John Cook, V.C., General Staff Corps, 5th Goorkha Regiment, who, after a ... mortally wounded in the attack on the Shahr Pen on December 12, and died at Kabul on December 19, 1879, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. This memorial is erected by his surviving brothers and sisters in a place long associated with his race and name."

WE (*Army and Navy Gazette*) have reason to believe that the claims of Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Arthur Hardinge, C. B., will be fully considered in connection with the Bombay command when General Warre returns to England. General Hardinge proved most successful lately in his command of a division of the Bengal Army, and his re-appearance in India would occasion the utmost satisfaction to both the Imperial and local armies, he having succeeded in gaining the confidence of all classes of officers by the conscientious desire he showed to promote the welfare of the forces under his command, European and native.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says Colonel A. L. Annesley, half-pay, late 11th Hussars, has embarked for India to take up his new appointment as Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, in succession to the late Brigadier-General Brooke. Colonel Annesley will be much missed at head-quarters, where he has fully maintained the high reputation he earned for himself as a regimental commanding officer. He carries with him to India the good-wishes of the service at large, which has benefited greatly by his labours, and which recognises in him an officer who is well qualified to inaugurate the changes which are so much needed, in order to place the Native Army of the Bombay presidency on an efficient footing.

THE *London Gazette* announces that the Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Rupert Alfred Kettle, of Merridale, Wolverhampton; on Mr. Louis Steuart Jackson, C.I.E., late a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; on Mr. Watkin Williams, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature; and on Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Hume, lieutenant of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms. The *Gazette* also contains the following:—"The Queen has been pleased to recognise the claim of Charles Colmore Grant, Esq., to the title of Baron de Longueuil, of Longueuil, in the province of Quebec, Canada. This title was conferred upon his ancestor, Charles de Moyne, by letters patent of nobility, signed by King Louis XIV. in the year 1700."

WE (*Whitehall Review*) are authorised to give the most complete denial to the circumstantial statements of certain newspapers that the proposed marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. W. L. Ashmead Bartlett is broken off. The marriage has not been, is not, and will not be broken off—of that we are distinctly and credibly assured. All the needless gossip based upon the false intelligence will, therefore, it is to be hoped, cease now that this explicit denial of the incorrect rumours is printed. Every word which we have printed time has shown to be literally correct. As a matter of fact, the illustrious lady's engagement to Mr. Bartlett remains to-day as it was two months ago, and we except shortly to be enabled to announce the date of the wedding and the place where the ceremony is to be performed.

REFERRING to certain rumours to the effect that the contemplated alliance between Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and Lady Burdett-Coutts has been abandoned, the *World* says:—The report is chiefly based on the fact of Mr. Bartlett having written to Mr. Augustus Lumley asking him to be good enough to put him up for the Bachelors' Club, which is being formed in town, and one of the rules in which imposes a heavy penalty on any member becoming a Benedict. It is assumed that this was a delicate way of Mr. Bartlett intimating that he wanted the rupture to be made public. There are other grounds also for believing that this intended alliance has been nipped, it can scarcely be said in the bud; and no doubt this change in the situation is hailed as a positive relief by society in general, and perhaps by the principals themselves—if the truth were only known. As it is, the late *fiancé* gets the credit of having suggested, with infinite discretion and delicacy, that—as it turned out the marriage would involve such an immense loss of income to the lady—he could not think of calling on her to make such a sacrifice; he therefore begged to withdraw all pretention to her hand and fortune, which magnanimity was duly appreciated and reciprocated by the lady insisting on making a very handsome settlement on her quondam lover for the rest of his life. So runs the story.

THE Hon'ble J. Sewell White, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, has obtained furlough for one year, with effect from the 19th January, 1881.

"ANEMIC for several years past, I could neither stand nor digest and food. Few bottles of Dusart's syrup have brought back my appetite and restored my former strength. I likewise gave this medicine to a young rickety infant of mine; all traces of disease disappeared, and the child's constitution is well-developed.—MRS. JOHNSON, Washington, U. S."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR IN KATHIAWAR.

ON the night of Wednesday, the 15th instant, H. E. the Governor, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Gonne, Chief Secretary to Government, Lord Abercromby, and the following members of his personal staff:—Colonel Stracey, Military Secretary, Mr. Macpherson, Acting Private Secretary, Captain Claremont, A. D. C., and Dr. Waters, Surgeon, embarked on board the I. G. S. May Frere, and proceeded to Kathiawar on tour. The navigation between Surat and Bhownagar, being difficult at night owing to strong and fitful tide currents, the May Frere anchored off the mouth of the river Taptee from 10 p. m. on Thursday till daylight next morning. Bhownagar, was reached at 3 p. m. on the 17th, and here the Governor was received by Colonel Barton, Political Agent in Kathiawar, and Major Wodehouse, his first Assistant. What His Excellency said and did in Bhownagar, which became his headquarters for the two following days, has already been fully reported in these columns; so also the visit to Limri and back.

At 7 a. m. on the 20th inst. the Governor and party, accompained by Colonel Barton and Major Hancock, set out for Palitana, proceeding by train as far as Soonghur, a distance of eighteen miles. Here His Excellency was received by Colonel Watson, President of the Rajasthanik Court, and conducted to the Assistant Political Agent's bungalow, close by, where Major Wodehouse, who had gone ahead the previous day, had provided an early but sumptuous breakfast. Near the Soonghur station the road was spanned by a triumphal arch emblazoned with the usual words of loyal welcome; it was supported by double columns of brass pots, large and small superimposed alternately, the effect of which was pleasing in appearance and quaintly attractive in its novelty. At about 8 a. m. the Governor, accompanied by a member of his staff started on horseback for Palitana, distant from Soonghur some fifteen miles; the remainder of the party followed in carriages. At the fourth milestone from Palitana, Maun Singji, the eldest son and heir-apparent of His Highness the Thakore Sahib, met the Governor with a small mounted retinue, and escorted His Excellency to a large durbar tent pitched to the left of the road about a mile further on. Here the Thakore Sahib, with the neighbouring chief of Jusdan and the latter's son, and a number of Palitana nobles, received the Governor in state. The Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Gonne, and the rest of the party arrived shortly after His Excellency, and all being seated, the Thakore's eldest son stood up and read the following address on behalf of his father:—

Your Excellency,—With sincere joy I beg to welcome you to-day to the capital of my State. It is only a few months ago that you arrived in this country to hold the reins of the administration of this vast presidency, and it is therefore a matter of real gratification to see you so early undertaking such an important duty, of making yourself acquainted with the real condition of the Native States of Kathiawar. By your energetic application to the discharge of your arduous duties added to the liberal views of statesmanship and independence of thought, you have already won the golden opinions of the public in general. And we augur very happy results from your present visit to this Province. I am, therefore, the more thankful for your having honoured Palitana by including it in your tour. Once more, therefore, I offer you a cordial welcome.

In reply, Sir James Fergusson thanked His Highness the Thakore Sahib for the warm welcome he had received to Palitana, and said that he had much pleasure in visiting the principality of Kathiawar, a place he had long heard of as fraught with historical and other interest; adding that he would always watch with hopeful regard all that might affect the material advancement of the province which he had just entered, and that it gratified him to have this opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of some of the oldest ruling families of India. His Excellency was aware that the Rajpoots were very fond of horses; and he must thus, he thought, have much in common with them. He was sure that he could not convey his sentiments in the vernacular to the Thakore Sahib, and the other nobles present with the facility which his honourable friend Mr. Ashburner possessed, but was glad to find so efficient an interpreter in His Highness' son. His Excellency concluded by expressing regret that time and circumstance did not permit of his doing more at present than pay a flying visit to Palitana. The reception over, the Thakore Sahib drove with the Governor to the residence in the town which had been prepared for His Excellency.

At noon the Thakore Sahib paid a state visit to the Governor, accompanied by the following chiefs and gentlemen, who all on presentation did homage to the ... by offering their respective *nuzerana* to His Excellency, i.e., each exhibited a sum of money in gold or silver to be touched by the Governor.

List of the principal persons present at the reception of His Excellency the Governor, as well as at the Durbar held in the Nazerbaug Palace.—

H. H. Sursingji Pratapsingji, Thakore Saheb of Palitana, H. H. Ala Khachur, Chief of Jusdan, Kuver Mansingji Sursingji, Kuver Samalsingji Sursingji, Kuver Jiva Agia Khachur, Gopinath Sadashewji, Dewan of Palitana, Baugvanji Bholanath, Karbari of Jusdan, Dulerai Rugnathrai, Government Enumerator of Pilgrims, Sadool Dhadhal, a relation of the Jusdan Durbar, Lakha Dhadhal, son-in-law to the Jusdan Durbar, Walug Dhadhal, son-in-law to the Jusdan Durbar, Janardhan Sundarji, B. A., Chief Justice, Tayab Hasum, Revenue Commissioner, Doctor Govindrao Bapoorao, L. M. and S., Harivadamram Nissmram, L. C. E., Engineer, Showji Vahalji, Durbar Vakeel at Rajkote, Chotalal Durgaram, Tutor to the Princes, Bhagvanram Dulabhram, Magistrate and Subordinate Judge, Jiwa Pamber, Officer in-charge of the Bhayati Court. Abdulla Khanmaumad, Officer in-charge of the enumeration of the pilgrims, Dalabharam Ambaram, Kuslabhai Shingabhai, a relation of the Durbar, Osman Dadan, Head of the Moonshi Department, Paba Jeewa, Khaevas, Rahim Khan, Hakim or Native Doctor, Osmar Nurmaomad, Durbar Vakil at Songudh, Pirmahomed Ahmed, Police Superintendent, Madhavji Giga, Accountant, Halloobhai Dajibhai, Charan, Haridass Bapooji, Treasury Master, Saida Abdulla Elroos, Head of the Forest Department, Ardeshir Rustomjee, Bombay Agent, Navalram Dulpatram, Durbar Vakil at the Rajasthanik Court, Chamanram Dulputram City Fozdar, Harilal Dunusukram, Custom Officer, Sooma Sadhuk, Jamadar, Kasum Majad, Jamadar, Machha Jeebhai, Rasadar, Jhaver Sett, Nagar Sett, Hakoo Kapashi, Merchant, Harkha Dave, Merchant.

The Thakore Saheb was received in a large and well-furnished audience chamber, having several splendid chandeliers suspended from the ceiling, worthy in their colossal magnificence of the spacious apartment they illuminated and adorned. The throne was an oblong ottoman, with a large seat facing the audience, in which the Thakore sat, with the Governor in the place of honour on his right. The Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, sitting also on the throne, occupied a small seat immediately to the right of His Excellency. The Governor's suite occupied a row of chairs extending on Mr. Ashburner's right front, whilst the native gentlemen faced them on a corresponding row of chairs on the Thakore's left.

The Chief of Jusdan is the only Kathi ruler who has attained the entire inheritance of his State from his predecessor, his case being thus an exception to the rule of equal sub-division which obtains among his race. His father bequeathed the dominion of Jusdan wholly to this his eldest son, but the latter, nevertheless had to fight for his throne. For, on the death of the late chief one of his younger widows who had a son on whose account she protested against the innovation of the law of primogeniture, which deprived him of what would have been under Kathi rights his proper portion, betook herself to a fort, whence the young chief, despite his utmost efforts, failed to oust her. At last, however, to put a stop to fighting, the local political officer, interfered, and, by his negociation, the lady consented to vacate the fort and repair to her father's capital, on condition that none of her adversary's people entered within the walls till she had left the place with all her effects and followers. To this, the present chief reluctantly agreed, and the belief is that his stepmother thus secured for herself and her son some seven or eight lakhs of rupees, which her late husband had stored up in the stronghold of which she adroitly took possession.

The Thakore, his sons, and most of the others present at the durbar were dressed with exquisite taste and effect; the costumes were very varied, but green and dark purple, white and crimson and gold were the predominant features in the general array.

About 3 p.m. the Governor and party, accompanied by the Thakore Sahib and his eldest son, commenced the ascent of the sacred hill of Satrunji. His Excellency walked all the way—as did also the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner and almost all the others—and was about the first to arrive at the top, accomplishing thus an ascent of some twelve hundred feet in fifty-three minutes; the pace, therefore, was necessarily steady and unflagging.

The numerous temples and shrines which crown the fortified summit of this hill, being held high in the sacerdotal esteem of the Seershunkers, occupying, indeed, the first place in sanctity among the several spots of Jain veneration, are the resort of pilgrims from every part of the Indian Empire. Setrunji has acquired all this sacred celebrity from its traditional association with the early and now canonised propagators of the Jain schism. But this great centre of pilgrimage is so well-known and has already been so minutely described, as to forbid further attempt at its description. Between the Thakore Sahib and the Shrawati priests in charge of Satrunji, a dispute has been going for a number of years, touching the relationship in which the latter stand to His Highness with regard to the jurisdiction of the holy place. The Thakore contends that as the hill is comprised in his dominions, he has the right of exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction over its inhabitants. This the Shrawaks refuse to acquiesce in, but have so far yielded to the force of circumstances as to surrender to His Highness the responsibility of maintaining law and order among the priests and pilgrims, and have for some time made over to him a yearly tribute of Rs. 10,000, in lieu of the pilgrim poll tax which he threatened to levy. They, however, themselves provide for the protection of their valuable shrines and votive jewels by keeping up a guard of Arab mercenaries for the purpose. The profession of arms being inconsistent with that weak humility of character which should distinguish a Jain, thus imposes on Shrawaks the necessity of enlisting alien soldiers in their service. After seeing the temples and enjoying the prospect, the ruling feature of which is the Satrunji river, meandering slowly through an otherwise monotonous plain towards the Gulf of Cambay, where its waters mingle with the ocean, the party left the sacred precincts and arrived at the foot of the hill by dusk.

After dinner Maun Singji the Thakore's son, accompanied by the son of the chief of Jusdan, joined the Governor's party, and proposed the health of the Queen-Empress and that of His Excellency; then escorted his father's guests to the palace, Sir James thus paying His Highness a ceremonial visit.

On returning to the gubernatorial residence His Excellency and suite were entertained with a most effective display of fireworks, the devices being varied and picturesque, and the still clear atmosphere highly favouring pyrotechnic operations. On the early morning of the 21st His Highness the Thakore and his son conducted their guests to the Palitana stud breeding establishment, which lies to the left of the road to Soonghur, onwards about five miles. On quitting Palitana, as on entering it, His Excellency received a salute of seventeen guns. At the stable the Thakore Sahib's stud animals were paraded before His Excellency and party. His Highness' best horse is a dark bay Arab bearing the name of Anstey, after the late eminent barrister, who, as a pleader, stood *facile princeps* among the members of the Bombay bar. This novel recognition of Mr. Anstey's forensic talents may, perhaps, encourage struggling members of the legal profession to strive on with a view to eventually attaining a like distinction! The Thakore's son, on being asked the reason of the horse being so named, replied, "because he is strong and good, and better than all the other horses in the stable." Anstey is doubtless a fine specimen of an Arab horse, but his appearance at present is sadly marred by the neglected mangy aspect of his coat, and especially the tail, which near the root, is almost nude of hair. Besides Arabs, His Highness's stud comprises, old and young, many very fine animals of the pure Kathiawar breed. Here the Thakore Sahib took leave of the Governor, the Hon'bles Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Gonne, and the rest of the party, but Maun Singji accompanied His Excellency to the Palitana-Bhownagar boundary.

The hospitality and kindness shown by His Highness the Thakore Sahib during the stay of H. E. the Governor in Palitana was in every respect princely; and Maun Singji, the heir apparent, by his obliging politeness and his excellent knowledge of English, contributed largely to the comfort of his father's guests, thus winning their hearty esteem and appreciation.

The Governor and party returned to Soonghur as they left it, H. E. and one member of his staff on horseback, the others in carriages. Colonel Watson received Sir James at the Assistant Political Agent's bungalow, and here again H. E. enjoyed Major Wodehouse's hospitality, in the shape of an early breakfast.

At 9 p. m. the party started by train for Jetpur, which place was reached by 4 p. m. At Lathi station, the young chief of that State received the Governor in a large durbar tent pitched for the occasion. This princelet is a mere child of six or seven years of age, but wonderfully self-possessed. He was dressed in a style between native and European, in dark purple velvet embroidered with gold.

At Jetpur Major Wodehouse and Mr. Ryan received the Governor, and conducted His Excellency and party in carriages by a route lying pretty much across country, there being as yet no road from the town to the station, to a large tent (shamiana) where the Jetpur fraternity of chiefs were presented. The following is a list of their names:—

Wala Meran Harsoor.	Wala Dana Hamir.
Wala Surag Ganga.	Wala Nathoo Champraj.
Wala Kala Devdan.	Wala Loma Moka.
Wala Poonja Meram.	Wala Ram Samat.
Wala Ala Bhima.	Wala Naja Mamaya.
Wala Gorkha Meram.	Wala Walera Jussa.
Wala Rana Mamya.	Wala Khoda Jussa.

There are eighteen in all, but only fourteen were present, the remaining four being unable to attend from illness and other causes. The gubernatorial party were lodged, some in the travellers, bungalow, other in tents; and after dinner were entertained with a display of fireworks, but the atmosphere was not sufficiently still to permit of the fire-baloons rising to any great elevation. Jetpur is a compact little town, and walled round in common with most Kathiawar cities of importance. It contains from twelve to fourteen thousand inhabitants, and, on the whole, is not insanatory. The State is presided over by eighteen chiefs, its ownership being thus diffused on account of the law of primogeniture not obtaining among the Kathi race. And not only is the produce of the ... to an unequal ... proprietary right of each chief varying according to a multiplicity of causes. This renders the apportionment of the revenue of Jetpur a source of yearly increasing embarrassment to the holitical officer connected with the State. Jetpur being the converging point of four or five main thoroughfares, and having now a railway running close to the town, is expected soon to surpass, as a centre of cotton and grain traffic, the neighbouring capital of Dhoraji, which hitherto has enjoyed pre-eminence in this respect.

MUNICIPAL INDEPENDENCE.

YESTERDAY evening a meeting of members of the Corporation was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to consider what steps should be taken to secure the independence of the new Town Council about to be elected by the Corporation and nominated by the Government.

Dr. Blaney proposed, and Mr. Gostling seconded, a resolution to the effect that Mr. Geary take the chair. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, stating that he approved of the object of the meeting, and that it was his intention to vote for two non-official European candidates. The Chairman stated that he had received numerous oral communications equally disapproving of the election of official members.

The Chairman, in a few words, stated the object of the meeting, which had been convened by circular. The Municipal Act, he said, reserved for Government four seats out of twelve in the Town Council, so as to leave that body with a sufficient quantum of official experience, and prevent errors being made through want of acquaintance with official routine. The Government also secured its influence by reserving to itself the nomination of the Chairman, who had a casting vote, and the Municipal Commissioner, who naturally exercised great influence, was present at all the meetings, and took part in the proceedings. In this way the Government influence was conceived by the Government itself to be amply guaranteed. It was now, however, proposed to add to that influence and in effect to place the Town Council completely at the disposal of the officially nominated members, by electing at least three Government officials to the new Council; and these joined to the four nominees, would give an absolute majority to the Government men on all questions. It was felt that this was very undesirable, and that it was a complete departure from the principle that had hitherto been observed; also that the independence of the Council would be practically in abeyance, for the next two years. Inasmuch as the precedent once allowed would certainly be followed hereafter, it was desirable to make a stand now. The object of the meeting was to lay down a principle, the observance of which would preserve the independence of the Town Council, which involved, necessarily, that of the Corporation in a great degree. It was obvious that besides the material effect of the proposed election by the votes of the Corporation of official members whom the Government itself had hitherto nominated, the moral effect would be still more unfortunate, for the Government would be able always to say in answer to remonstrances of the Corporation that that body itself preferred to place its affairs in the hands of officials and at their absolute disposal, rather than reserve for non-official members the majority which the Municipal Act accorded to them.

Mr. J. Gordon said that it was most desirable that the independence of the Town Council should not be thrown away. He did not see how it could continue to exist if Government officials who had always been appointed by Government hitherto, and would unquestionably be appointed again, were needlessly elected by the members of the Corporation. They should reserve their votes for the men whom the Government could not as a matter of course nominate, as they had already been nominated.

Dr. Blaney said that he found a very general feeling, amongst both Europeans and natives, that it was desirable to maintain the independent character of the Town Council. The Government itself, in framing the Municipal Act, had not aimed at securing a majority of official votes, but had contented itself with four nominations to the Council, and the Corporation, surely, was not called upon to do what the Government itself had not thought necessary to provide for.

Mr. Gostling and other members of the Corporation expressed similar views.

The first resolution was proposed by Mr. D. S. Kemp, and seconded by Mr. D. Javerilall Umiashunkur. It was as follows:—"That it is desirable to return independent members of the Town Council rather than officials of the Government." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Gordon proposed, and Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas seconded, "That it is undesirable that the Corporation should return to the Town Council officials whom the Government have usually nominated thereto." Carried unanimously.

It was decided that a non-official meeting of the members of the Corporation should be convened by circular, and held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 4-30 p. m. on Thursday, January 6th, 1881, when the above resolutions will be submitted for approval.

"I HAVE been for some past years a great sufferer *from spasmodic asthma*. A friend kindly sent me a box of *Grimault's Indian Cigarettes*; I found them quite effectual, and much more agreeable, and less irritating than the other preparations of that kind hitherto known.—W. LITTLE, Manchester."

CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

ON Saturday evening, being Christmas Eve, dinners were given, with the aid of contributions received from charitably-disposed citizens, at the undermentioned places:—

AT THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

Captain Walsh's (the governor of the Government Workhouse) appeal on behalf of the inmates of the above institution being liberally responded to, they enjoyed an excellent repast on Christmas day. They were provided with a substantial breakfast, and at one o'clock dinner was served. It consisted of good old English fare, such as roast beef, mutton, fowls, &c., followed by a liberal supply of fruit and cake, cheese, &c. Each man was also supplied with a bottle of stout, a bundle of cheroots, and a pound of tobacco. Toasts and sentiments were dispensed with. The Workhouse premises presented quite a festive appearance. The inmates expressed their thanks to those who had so kindly subscribed towards their Christmas dinner.

AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

From an early hour on 'Xmas morning the inmates of the Home were busily occupied in decorating the premises with bunting and evergreens, and from the gay appearance of the building, both inside and out, it was evident that something unusual was taking place. At 2 p.m. the band, kindly provided by the directors to assist Jack in digesting his dinner, struck up the "Roast Beef of Old England," when the men at once began to take their places at table in the most orderly manner. The Rev. Winter said grace and a few encouraging words, reminding the men that, although far away from their homes, they were not forgotton or overlooked on 'Xmas day, By Mr. Winter's thoughtful kindness a 'Xmas card had been placed on each man's plate. The table was laid most tastefully, and the dinner, an excellent one, washed down with bottled beer, and was done ample justice to. Some of the directors visited the men while at dinner, and the health of the Queen Empress being proposed by one of them, was most enthusiastically responded to, as were also the toasts of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Royal Family and the Patron (the Duke of Edinburgh) coupled with the directors of the Home. A peg of brandy and soda, with pipes and tobacco, finished up this part of the entertainment, the band continuing to play at intervals during the afternoon and evening, enabling Jack to prolong his enjoyment, and to perform some most original gigs and reels, in which they were joined by several enthusiastic blue-jackets from the man-of-war. The men seemed to enjoy themselves very much, and all expressed themselves as very grateful to the directors and officials of the Home for the excellent entertainment provided for them. About forty people sat down to dinner, which was very efficiently superintended by Mr. Lawdet, of the Home.

AT THE STRANGERS' HOME.

A very good and substantial dinner was provided to the inmates of the Home under the careful management of the Superintendent, to which about fifteen "Strangers" sat down. The room in which the dinner was eaten was decorated for the occasion in a modest kind of way with wreaths of leaves and flowers, and the interior of the establishment, which is, unhappily, though usually "remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow," put on a festive appearance, for which it is indebted to the industry of the Superintendent, assisted by the members of the Home. On the occasion of the last Christmas dinner, we believe, the Home received from a bountiful subscriber a certain quantity of bottled ale and tobacco for distribution amongst its inmates, but although last Saturday was not signalised by a similar piece of good fortune, the men appeared to be much pleased with what else was provided for them, and grateful that they were not forgotton amidst the festivities of their more fortunate neighbours. The dinner, which commenced at 1 o'clock, was over soon after 2 p. m.

NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE shooting for prizes in connection with this Association commenced yesterday, and we have received by telegraph the following results:—

MATCH I.—Nawab Syud Ali Khan's (of Cawnpore) Match, Rs. 300 presented by Nawab Syud Ali, Rs. 100 presented by the Rajah of Bulrampore, and Rs. 35 added by the Association. Total value, Rs. 435.

1st prize, a silver cup (or money), Rs. 150: 2nd, also a silver cup (or money), Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 70; 4th, Rs. 40; 5th, Rs. 30; 6th, Rs. 20; 7th, Rs. 15; 8th, Rs. 10.

CONDITIONS.—Any rifle; 15 shots at 800 yards; any position; two sighting shots (on payment of 8 annas each). Entrance for members or associates, Rs. 5; all others, Rs. 6.

DUMDUM.—Browne, 71; Apcar, 66.

ALLAHABAD.—Anderson, 73; Nicholetts 70; Markham, 70; Obbard, 68.

POONA.—Lieut. Peaker, 66; Nowrojee Pudumjee, 64; Dorabjee Pudumjee, 64; Lieut. Phillips, 61.

SHAHJEHANPORE.—Hamilton, 75; Lamb, 72; Tenton, 71.

MATCH II.—The Rajah of Tumkohi's Match. Rs. 300 presented by His Highness the Rajah of Tumkohi, Field-Turner Rifle presented by F. Turner, Esq., and Rs. 115 added by the Association. Total value, Rs. 615.

1st prize, a Field-Turner rifle M.B.L., Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 70; 4th, Rs. 50; 5th, Rs. 30; 6th, Rs. 30; 7th, Rs. 20; 8th, Rs. 20; 9th, Rs. 20; 10th, Rs. 15; 11th, Rs. 15; 12th, Rs. 15; 13th, 14th, and 15th, Rs. 10 each.

CONDITIONS.—Military B. L. rifles, Class I, A and B; 10 shots at 500 yards, any position; one sighting shot (on payment of 8 annas). Entrance for members and volunteer associates, Rs. 5; ... associates, Rs. 1; soldiers, Rs. 2; all others, Rs. 6.

...MORAR.—Private Len, 36; Private Paritt, 43; other match unfinished.

KARACHI.—N. I. R. A. Sergt A. D. Green, 3rd P.V. R., 43; Vol J. Moore, S.V. R., 39; H. Mance, 33.

JEYPORE.—Lees, 42; Burrows, 41.

BENARES.—46 and 44.

DAGSHAI.—Private Lansdowne, 39.

RANIKHET.—Kilpatrick, 44; Lewis 44.

SAIDPUR.—W. Forsyth, 45.

LAHORE.—Sergt. Barthelemey, 1st P. V. R., 43; Private Fisher, 41.

KAMPTEE.—Sargent, 47; Sumsion, 41.

DUMDUM.—Apcar, 43; Browne, 42; Jones, 41.

ALLAHABAD.—Anderson, 42; Nicholetts, 41; Markham, 41.

POONA.—Dorabjee Pudumjee, 43; Lieut. Whitehead, 43; Sergt. Hall, 41; Sergt. Murray, 39; Lieut. Smith, 39.

SHAH JEHANPORE.—Hamilton 48; Lamb, 45; Tenton, 39; Jacob, 42.

MATCH III.—Extra Series.

1st prize, a tent presented by the Muir Mills Co., value Rs. 100: 2nd, a silver watch presented by Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey, Rs. 100; 3rd, a telescope presented by Messrs. Morrison and Co., Nynee Tal, Rs. 80; 4th, a copy of the *Pioneer* for one year, post paid, Rs. 50; 5th, a copy of the *Civil and Military Gazette* for one year, post paid, Rs. 50. Fifteen prizes will be given, the lower ones in money, if sufficient presentations are not made. Winners shall have their choice, according to priority of scores.

CONDITIONS.—Military B. L. rifles, Class I, A. and B; 10 shots at 600 yards, any position; one sighting shot (on payment of 8 annas). Entrance for members and volunteer associates, Rs. 5; army associates, Re 1; soldiers, Rs. 2; and all others, Rs. 6. Class A to receive four points.

KARACHI—Sergt. A. D. Green, 3rd P. V. R., 39; H. Mance, 36; Vol J. Scraggie, S. V. R., 35.

JEYPORE.—Lees 34; Harris, 33.

BENARES.—38 and 38.

DAGSHAI.—Bugle Major Healy, 44.

RANIKHET.—Higher 35.

SAIDPORE.—W. Forsyth, 37.

LAHORE.—Major Higgins, 1st P. V. R., 35; Corpl. Newman, 35.

KAMPTEE.—Rendall, 41; Sargent, 41.

DUMDUM.—Jones, 37; Browne, 37; Apcar, 36.

ALLAHABAD.—Markham, 43; Ellis, 36.

POONA.—Sergt. Brebner, 40; Lieut. Peaker, 37; Sergt. Watkins, 37; Lieut. Whitehead, 34. Match not finished. There were 13 competitors at Poona yesterday; the shooting was not so good as might have been expected; the wind was very troublesome, necessitating wide change of gauge.

SHAHJEHANPORE.—Hamilton, 45; Lamb, 44; Tenton, 32.

Match IV.—The "Bansi" Prize. Rs. 300 presented by H. H. the Rajah of Bansi, Rs. 100 presented by H. H. the Nawab of Dacca, and Rs. 35 added by the Association. Total value, Rs. 435.

1st prize, a cup (or money), Rs. 150; 2nd, also a cup (or money). Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 70; 4th, Rs. 40; 5th, Rs. 30; 6th, Rs. 20; 7th, Rs. 15; 8th, Rs. 10.

CONDITIONS.—Any rifle; 10 shots at 300 yards, any position; one sighting shot (on payment of 8 annas). Entrance for members and associates, Rs. 5; all others, Rs. 6.

DUMDUM.—Browne, 46; Apcar, 39.

ALLAHABAD.—Nicholetts, 46; Dale, 43; Anderson, 43.

SHAHJEHANPORE.—Hamilton, 48; Lamb, 44; Tenton, 44. The weather at Shahjehanpore was fine, and wind ...

THE TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The increase in weight in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 18th December, 1880, was 1,12,882 maunds, and in money Rs. 67,582. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1879 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 18th Dec., 1880.	Week ending 20th Dec., 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON— Weight	Mds 44,395	Mds 37,357	Mds 7,038	..
Amount	Rs. 51,561	Rs. 40,062	Rs. 11,499	..
WHEAT— Weight	Mds1,39,803	Mds 36,895	Mds1,02,908	..
Amount	Rs. 72,908	Rs. 20,441	Rs. 52,467	..
OTHER FOOD-GRAIN— Weight	Mds1,54,976	Mds1,71,037	..	Md.16,061
Amount	Rs. 69,790	Rs. 73,679	..	Rs. 3,889
LINSEED— Weight	Mds 30,608	Mds 6,923	Mds 23,685	..
Amount	Rs. 16,756	Rs. 3,540	Rs. 13,216	..
TEELSEED— Weight	Mds 56,522	Mds 51,744	Mds 4,778	..
Amount	Rs. 32,864	Rs. 28,998	Rs. 3,866	..
OTHER SEEDS. Weight	Mds 9,791	Mds 7,616	Mds 2,175	..
Amount	Rs. 4,455	Rs. 2,926	Rs. 1,529	..
SUGAR AND JAGREE— Weight	Mds 11,046	Mds 8,723	Mds. 2,323	..
Amount	Rs. 6,602	Rs. 6,017	Rs. 585	..
SALT— Weight	Mds 60,345	Mds 58,654	Mds 1,691	..
Amount	Rs. 31,446	Rs. 27,247	Rs. 4,199	..
OPIUM— Weight	Mds 1,960	Mds 4,446	..	Mds 2,486
Amount	Rs. 5,398	Rs. 10,817	..	Rs. 5,419
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight	Mds 15,721	Mds 19,413	..	Mds 3,692
Amount	Rs. 23,697	Rs. 27,986	..	Rs. 4,289
GENERAL GOODS— Weight	Mds1,80,269	Mds1,89,746	..	Mds 9,477
Amount	Rs. 1,10,981	Rs. 1,17,163	..	Rs. 6,182
TOTAL— Weight	Mds7,05,436	Mds5,92,554	Mds1,12,882	..
Amount	Rs. 4,26,458	Rs. 3,58,876	Rs. 67,582	..

NOTE—This includes Khamgaum and Oomrawuttee State Railways.

"BY taking one of the *Grimault & Co.'s Guarana* Powders, and remaing quiet when I have felt premonitory symptoms of *sick headache* by a beginning of pain, I have carried off the attack; and, with the first box, absolutely put it off for two months (something which have never occurred in my life before).—DR. WOOD, Montreal."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Robilla, Commander W. Barratt, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning with the English mails of the 10th instant. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Wills	Mrs. Keary
Miss Wills	Mrs. Stewart and 2 children
Miss Mackinnon	Miss Aston
Capt. and Mrs. Cooke	Mr. Morrash
Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie	Mr. Bennett
Miss Hill and sister	[illegible] and infant
Mrs. Webster and infant	Mr Thompson
Mr. Macausland	Mr. A. Cowroy.
Mrs. Stockwell and child	

FROM ALEXANDRIA—Mr. A. Piperno.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Glover	Mr. and Mrs. Blaschek
Mr. Rivers Thompson	Mr. and Mrs. Jardine
Mr. and Miss Thompson	Mr. Thorburn
Mr. and Mrs. Brooke	Mr. Micavulaski
Mr. Godfrew Clark	Mr. Thomas
Mr. and Miss Trevelyan	Mr. Hintye
Mr. Robinson	Mr. Mascotti

FROM BRINDISI.

Rev. and Mrs. C. Bowen	Mr. Macdonald
Lt. Col. Johnson	Mr. Warneford
Sir Gordon Cumming	Mr. Steedman
Mr. Armstrong	Miss Steedman
Mr. Alsen	Capt. Napier
Mr. Tweedie	Mr. J. Stohe
Mrs. Rees	Mr. J. Dease
Mr. Glade	Mr. J. Cordez
Mrs. Smithers	

FROM ADEN.

Lt. Col. Mignon.	Dinshaw Framjee
Sowar, wife and child	Duchund and 2 friends
10 privates, 2 women, and 3 children	Sadabbai child and infant
	Ormer Abher
B. Ezakorsi, 1 naique, 1 private and 1 woman	Verjee and 5 friends
	Soonderjee and 5 friends

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 4TH TO 10TH DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice, on Monday, visited the Empress Eugénie at Chislehurst. Her Majesty and the Princess also made a brief visit to London on Tuesday, and returned to Windsor Castle in the evening.

Earl Beaconsfield arrived at Windsor Castle on Wednesday upon a visit to the Queen.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., First Commissioner of Works, whose re-election was not opposed, addressed a meeting at Reading on Wednesday, and expressed his conviction that immediate legislation was necessary to extend the ownership of land in Ireland, and thus restore peace and prosperity to that country.

Mr. E. Stanhope, M. P., and Mr. Wortley, M. P., addressed a Conservative meeting on Tuesday at Huddersfield.

Sir W. Lawson, M. P., and Mr. H. Gladstone, M. P., spoke at Leeds on Wednesday in support of the Local Option proposal of the United Kingdom Alliance.

The annual meeting of the national Society of Women's Suffrage was held at Manchester on Wednesday. The principal speakers were Mr. Courtney, M. P., Mr. Mason, M. P., and Miss. Scatcherd.

The hearing of the arguments in the case of the Rev. T. P. Dale commenced on Monday before Lord Coleridge and Justices Field and Manisty, and are not yet concluded.

The annual cattle show at the Agricultural-hall, London, was opened on Monday. Both in point of numbers and of quality the show is excellent. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the hall in the course of the day.

Sir James Colvile, one of the Judges of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, died on Monday, after a very short illness.

The Rev. Dr. Cotton, Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, died on Wednesday, aged 86.

The second contest between Trickett, of Sydney, and Wallace Ross, of New Brunswick (the first having been invalidated by a foul), resulted, on Saturday, in the success of Ross, who won by three or four lengths.

The boiler of a traction engine, drawing trucks of manure, burst at Maidstone last Friday morning. One man was killed and two others injured, and considerable damage was caused to All Saints' Church, near to which the explosion occurred.

During the morning shift last Friday, at Clayhill Collery, near Wrexham, one of the cages was overturned during its descent, throwing out the men, four of whom were killed.

An Irishman named Gateley was shot dead on Sunday at a beershop in Solihull, near Birmingham, where a number of his fellow-countrymen had assembled.

Systematic river poaching has become prevalent in Wales. In Radnorshire a police-constable was brutally beaten by a party of men engaged in that practice.

The 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards left London on Monday for Dublin.

A proclamation appeared in the *Dublin Gazette* last Friday, announcing that the county of Leitrim was in a disturbed state and required an additional police force.

The Judges of the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, unanimously refused the application of Mr. Parnell and other M.P.'s included in the State prosecution, for a postponement of their trial, in the order that the applicants might be enable to attend the meeting of Parliament. The same Judges also delivered judgment in the application of the traversers of the State indictments for an attachment against the editor and proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Mail* for publishing articles calculated to prejudice the case of the defendants. The Court decided that the order for an attachment should be made absolute, as they deprecated such publications, notwithstanding the strong provocation in the public interest to make them. The attachment, however, would not issue, and no costs would be granted.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland has issued a memorandum to magistrates reminding them of their powers ... for preventing unlawful assemblages and punishing illegal acts.

The Land movement is causing great excitement in the north of Ireland. A meeting of Sir R. Wallace's tenants, near Lurgan, to request a substantial reduction of rents, was interrupted by Orangemen. A land meeting in Fermanagh was prohibited by the magistrates in order to prevent a possible riot.

A bailiff was shot dead near Cookstown whilst proceeding to enforce a process for debt against a farmer.

The tenders for a new India loan of £3,500,000 at 3½ per cent. were opened on Tuesday. The total amount of tenders was for 14½ millions and the *minimum* price accepted was £104 5s. per cent.

The directors of the Bank of England, in order to arrest if possible the outflow of gold yesterday raised their rate of discount to 3 per cent. Directly after the announcement, outside rates rose to 2¾ per cent. For discounting short-dated paper, while the charge for advances rose in a proportionate degree. Cosols closed at 98⅞. Home Railway Stocks, which had been unsettled, became firmer when it was known that the leading discount rate had been raised, while Foreign Bonds closed with a generally steady appearance.

OBITUARY—Surg. H. Taylor, Ben. Ret.; D. Davidson, Bo. C.S.; the Right Hon. Sir J. W. Colvile; Sir C. E. B. Kennedy; Dep. Sur.-Gen. B. Tydd; Dr. Cotton, Provost of Worcester College; the Hon. Mrs. Smyth; J. F. Stanford, F.R.S.; Naonobou Sameshima, Japanese Minister at Paris.

THE naval demonstration in the East has ended and the several squadrons have dispersed to various ports. The British ships have returned to Malta.

The state of affairs at Dulcigno is satisfactory, the inhabitants offering no opposition to the Montenegrin authorities.

Mr. Goschen left Constantinople on Wednesday for England, but it is expected that he will return to the Turkish capital in a few weeks.

The French Chamber is engaged with the discussion of the Budget. A proposal that the Government should undertake the immediate conversion of Rentes was almost unanimously rejected.

Madame Thiers, widow of the late eminent statesman, is dangerously ill.

The Emperor of Russia, who is reported to be in excellent health, arrived at St. Petersburg on Friday. An Imperial ukase announces the reduction of the salt-tax in the interest of the poor, and that other taxes would be raised to supply the deficiency thus caused.

The anti-Jewish agitation has again provoked discussion in the Berlin Chamber, and the movement appears to be in no degree subsiding.

The debates in the Greek Chamber have been very animated, and the policy of the Government is warmly attacked. M. Coumoundouros, the Premier, submitted the Budget, which showed an estimated deficit of 62 million drachmas. The Government eventually obtained a majority upon the final vote.

Herr Anderwert, of Thurgau, has been elected President of the Helvetic Confederation for the ensuing year.

The Session of the United States Congress was opened at Washington on Monday. The President, in his message, referred to the Newfoundland Fishery dispute, and expressed a sanguine hope that a satisfactory settlement would be effected with the British Government.

An official telegram to the Secretary for the Colonies states that a Pondo force is attacking the Basutos. The colonial force at Mafeteng, being too weak to deal with the Besuto force in the neighbourhood, is retiring.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Major A. G. Handcock, B.S.C.	Capt. A. B. Clare, B. Inf.
Capt. A. Gaselee, B.S.C.	Mr. R. Rice, M.C.S.
Capt. Edward Bruce, B.S.C.	Mr. C. Vincent, M. Uncov.
Capt. A. G. Hammond, B.S.C.	Col. S. Rimington, Bo. S.C.
Lieut. Charles Pulley, B.S.C.	Capt. F. T. Ebden, Bo. S.C.
Major W. North, B. R. Eng.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Surg. J. O. M. Macdonnell, B.M.S., 6 mo.	Surg.-Maj. W. H. Harri... M.M.S., 6 mo.
Major J. A. Richmond, M.S.C., 6 mo.	Lieut. G. W. Deane, ... 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO ...

Mr. W. Good, B. Uncov.	Surg. A. ... M.M.S.
Mr. J. H. Thornhill, B. Uncov.	Mr. ...
Mr. W. R. Cooksey, B. Uncov.	Mr. ...
Surg.-Major H. B. Purves, B.M.S.	Lieu...

BANK...

... follow... Bank of Ben... compared w...

Ca... Re... T... O... Ba... Su...

Gov... Los... Cre... Bills ... Balan... Bullion ... Dead St... Stamps ... Sundries ... Cash at ... Do. at ...

EIGHT ... in its firs... *phosphat*... weeks an... sent time ... sence of ... two years...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interests thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. "

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£175,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange the of day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND............Dollars 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
interest will be allowed .... at 4 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 2½ do.
All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

REG. MURRAY, Agent.
Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor

ENGLISH HOTEL.
HORNBY ROW.
Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

KHANDALLA.
HARDWICKE'S HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN and replete with every Comfort. Lawn-tennis, Badminton, and Pigeon-shooting grounds for the use of Visitors. Excursions to Karlee Caves.
TERMS—RS. 5 PER DAY.
Tongas meet every train.
GOOD STABLING.
N. B.—Reduction made for a term and for families.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.
MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.
To let, Parbul House, Rs. 300. Two familes could be comfortably accommodated.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES.
PER S. S. COCONADA FROM BUSSORAH.
DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and fourth batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay, 4th December, 1880.

DEHRA DOON TEAS,
DIRECT FROM THE GARDEN OF THE ANNFIELD TEA COMPANY,
PURE, FRAGRANT, AND IN PRICE MODERATE.
AGENT FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

JUST LANDED
A CONSIGNMENT OF SMITH AND WILLSTOOD'S CELEBRATED COOKING-STOVES.
REPORT from the Society of Arts' Great Stove-competition at London.—204 Stoves and Ranges in competition by all the eminent manufacturers. Full and severe trials, lasting over one year, resulted in Smith and Willstood's Stoves occupying the highest position for Efficiency and Economy, being declared the first and best in all trials, and going beyond the principal and required standards upon 25 per cent. less fuel.
ROGERS & Co.,
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
...RY, FITTING, SMITHS' and ...ERS' DEPARTMENTS are each ...n supervision and fitted with the ...h-class work and quick despatch. ...scription of Iron and Brass work ...tion. ...rted through our H... e
...ON- ...INES, IRON ...l cast- ...gs can ...vices for ...H. P. ...0 H. P., by ...ers. ...for air and ...irs. ...ted and gal ...CIRCULARS ON

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co. are now registering orders for their MEDOC BOTTLED in Bombay, at

	Credit.	Cash.
Quarts per dozen	Rs. 9-8.	Rs. 9-4.
Pints "	" 7-8.	" 7-4.

McEWAN'S BEER
CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.
PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... " 3 0 " " 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. " 60 0 per hhd.
Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AY EN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 42 0	" 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	" 50 0	" 52 0

SPARKLING HOCK.
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.
Rheingold .. .. Rs. 42 0 Rs. 44 0

STILL HOCK.
Sole Agents of OTTO PRUMM, ESQ., MAYENCE, and of the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Laubenheimer	from 13 0	to 16 8
Moselblumchen	15 0	
Niersteiner	15 0	
Brauneberger	19 0	
Hochheimer	from 19 0	to 22 0
Liebfraumilch	22 0	
Josefshofer	27 8	
Rüdesheimer	26 12	
Rosenberg	31 8	
Steinberger	1 8	
Scharzhofberger	39 8	
Johannisberger	40 0	

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.
Haut Sauternes .. .. Rs. 18 4
Château Yquem .. .. " 45 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts.
Médoc	10 0	13 0
St. Estèphe	11 0	14 0
Haut Canon	13 8	16 8
Margaux	15 0	18 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
" Mouton Rothschild	36 0	..
" Lafite	41 0	..

BRANDY.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.
Cognac Fine Champagne—
Red Bars.. .. .. Rs. 23 8
Gold " .. .. .. " 29 0
From Messrs. DE LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.
Louis Bechade, Statue and Star .. .. Rs. 20 0

SIGG-SULZER & CO.
November, 1880.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Olicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	" 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	..

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Hochheimer	" 26 12	..
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	

*BRANDY.
Boulestin & Co. Brandy * 1 star...... Rs. 20 0 per doz. qts.
Do. do. ** 2 stars ...... " 24 0 "
Do. do. *** 3 stars ...... " 28 8 "
Muller Frere's Brandy ...... " 19 0 "
Boulestin & Co. do. ...... " 19 0 "
F. Dessandier & Co. * 1 star Brandy " 24 0 "
Do. do. ** 2 stars ...... " 30 0 "
Fromy and Rogers *** 3 stars Cognac " 30 0 "

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Les Canons	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 19 0
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANK FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	" 26 0	" 28 0
Chateau Divian	" 26 0	" 28 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	" 26 0	
Chateau des Tours	" 26 0	" 28 0
Chateau de Frands	" 13 0	" 15 0

BEER.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE .... Rs. 5 4 per doz. qts.
Do. do. .... " 3 4 per doz. pts.
Flower and Sons' Pale Al .... " 5 0 per doz. qts.
Do. do. .... " 3 0 per doz. pts.
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants .... " 21 0 Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey .... " 21 0

GERMAN ASPARAGUS AND SAUSAGES.
Asparagus .... Rs. 2 0 per Tin.
Mettwurst (smoked Sausages)........ " 1 6 "
Cervelatwurst (smoked Brain Sausages) " 1 8 "

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 9th February, 1880.

NOTICES.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY NOVELTIES.
MESSRS. HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow Street, opposite the Currency Office, beg to invite the attention of the public to their choice and unique importation of CONFECTIONARY which is unrivalled in the Presidency, and the like of which has never hitherto been presented to the European population of Bombay.
LOCAL AND MOFFUSSIL ORDERS, promptly registered, will be carefully attended to, and SAMPLES will be forwarded of all descriptions on receipt of Rs. 2, by money order or postage stamps.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS from parties desirous of LEASING the WATER POWER available at KHARAKWASLA, LAKE FIFE. Information regarding the head and discharge available throughout the year and all other particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned in Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 1st March, 1881. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
WILLIAM CLERKE, M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona Division.
Poona, 22nd December, 1880.

THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE, 1870

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.
IN the MATTER of ESUFFALLI HASSAN ALLI BASHRAI and MOOLLA ESMAILJEE SHAIK ALLIBHOY, carrying on business in co-partnership as Traders, at No. 103, Beach Road, Singapore, Bankrupts.
GEORGE EDWARD EVANS, of Singapore, Official Assignee, has been appointed TRUSTEE of the property of the bankrupts. The Court has appointed the PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the bankrupts to take place at Singapore, on the 17th day of January, 881, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
ALL PERSONS having in their POSSESSION any of the EFFECTS of the bankrupts must DELIVER them to the Trustee, and all DEBTS due to the bankrupts must be PAID to the Trustee.
Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the Trustee.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1880.
J. C. MITCHELL, Deputy Registrar.

OVER 11,000 LBS. SOLD
WITHIN THIRTY-SEVEN MONTHS.
CONFECTIONERY.
ALMOND HARDBAKE, Cocoanut Hardbake or Eggs and Bacon, Pistachio Nut Hardbake, Almond Bar, Almond Toffee, Everton Toffee, Ginger Toffee, Lemon Caramels, Barley Sugar (red and white), Vanilla Rock, Lemon Star Rock, Strawberry Rock (pink), Orange Blossom Rock (yellow), Peppermint Paradise Twist, Peppermint Snow Rock, Victoria Rock, &c., &c.

FRUIT DROPS.
Acidulated Lemon (crystallized), Lemon Barley Sugar red and white), Orange, Jargonel Pear, Peppermint, Pine-Apple, Raspberry, Rose, Strawberry, Apricot, Cherry, Cayenne, Vanilla, &c., &c.
All at 12 annas a lb., Cash. Re. 1 per lb if Booked.
12 lb. cases of assorted Sweets at Rs. 10 per case.
6 " " " 5 "
Cash with order or per Value Payable Post.

SPECIALITIES.
Pistachio Nut Cream Bar, Vanilla Caramel, Cocoanut Cream Bar, and Chocolate Cream Toffee } Re. 1 per lb., Cash. Re. 1-4 if Booked.
Vanilla Chocolate, Chocolate Cream Combination Cream Bar, ...illa Chocolate Paste, Italian ...eam Chocolate } Rs. 2 per lb., Cash. Re. 2-4 if Booked.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR MERCHANTS.
Our Sweets are universally admitted to be the Freshest, Cheapest, and Best obtainable in India, and we shall be obliged if you will send for case, and thus afford us an opportunity of proving the assertion.
For the information of our Friends in Bombay, we have pleasure to append the following:—
Dear Sirs,—Please send, as before, 2 boxes, 12 lb. each, of your delicious Sweetmeats. They are much admired.
T. N. HARWARD, Colonel,
Commanding R. A.
Mean Meer, 11th March 1880.

Dear Sirs,—Please send on trial to the "Darjeeling Club' three 12lb-cases of your assorted Sweets at 10 per case, and another case containing a lb each of your other Sweets. If the "Club" approves of the Sweets, the orders will be large.
M. POWER,
Honorary Secretary, Darjeeling Club.
Darjeeling, 3rd April, 1880.
*** Since the above order was executed, 32 cases of mixed Sweets have been supplied.

Dear Sirs,—Please send to Mess, 3rd Madras Cavalry, cases (of 12 lbs. each) of your mixed Sweets, same as last.
H. CRACROFT, Captain,
Mess Secretar,
Saugor, 1st June, 1880.

BUNCOMBE and CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, ALLAHABAD.

UPRIGHT AND HORIZONTAL IRON FRAME PIANOS.
SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY.

Manufacturers and Importers of Musical Instruments of every description.
PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS.
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
IRON PIANOS BY ALL THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

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INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
ESTABLISHED 1813.

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INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.
Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.
Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
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Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co.,Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

WACHTER & CO. (EPERNAY),
CHAMPAGNE SHIPPERS

TO HER MAJESTY **THE QUEEN,** | HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS **THE PRINCE OF WALES,**
AND
THE ROYAL FAMILY.

"Amongst the many brands of Champagne, good, bad, and indifferent, it is often rather puzzling to know which to choose, but when a Wine rapidly rises into fame, and is acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest quality, it may be inferred that but little risk can be run in ordering it. This is the case with the Wine of WACHTER & Co., of Epernay, which has of late been so patronised by Royalty that it may fairly claim to be called Royal Wine."—MORNING POST.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS THREE TIMES A WEEK.

Price credit......Rs. 54 per doz. qts. Rs. 57 for 2 doz. pts.
" cash ...... " 58-8 " " 55-8 "

IMPORTED SOLELY BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!
THORPE AND COMPANY

HAVE a Splendid Assortment of the New Shapes now worn all warranted not to change colour.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's black stiff, round crown	7	8
Gent's do. best quality	8	8
Special hat for *tall* men, best beaver felt, stiff square crown	8	8
Gentlemen's black soft felt, round crown	8	8
Gentlemen's drab soft, round crown, best felt	8	8
Gentlemen's drab stiff, round crown	8	8
Ladies' "Ascot," black stiff felt, round crown, latest shape	9	8
Ladies' black "Exchange," soft felt, round crown	10	8
Ladies' "Exchange," drab fawn, &c.	10	8
Ladies' Tweed hats	4	8
Gentlemen's Tweed hats	4	8
Travelling Caps, Double Peaks	4	0
Clerical Hats, Best Felt	8	8

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HELMETS, SUN HATS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

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CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

Hornsby & Sons' Portable Steam Engines for straw burning.
Clayton & Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, new and second-hand.
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Horizontal and Vertical Stationary Engines and Boilers.
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Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps.
Do. Invincible do.
Do. Centrifugal Pumps, with engine attached.
Manchester Steam and Donkey Pumps.
Steam Pumps, "Special."
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Lathes.
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Blast Fans.
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Saw Benches.
Double Cylinder Diagonal and Horizontal Steam Winches.
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"Boomer" Patent Presses, for tobacco, oil, cotton, jute, gunny bags, hides, &c.
Horizontal Presses for castor seed.
Thomson & Mylne's Patent Sugarcane Mills.
Norton & Hawksley's Disintegrators.
Carr's ditto.
Meakin's Rock Perforator.
Bull's Dredgers for sinking wells, &c.
Clayton & Howlett's Brickmaking Machines, single and double chambers.
Acra Pattern Pug Mills.
Soorkey Mills.
Iron Ramps for Railway Rolling Stock, and Rail Straighteners.
Morton's Wire Fencing.
Municipal Carts of all kinds.
Iron and Wooden Cart Wheels.
Steel and Wrought Iron Trolly Wheels.
Hydrants and Stand Posts.
English-made Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Rain Water-Pipes.
Cast Iron Sluice Valves.
India-rubber, Canvas, and Leather Hose and Belting.
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Fire Bricks and Clay.
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Steel Shovels.
Steel: Round, Square, Oval, Octagonal and Spring, Blister and Faggot.
Brass and Copper Sheets, Tubes and Rods.
Galvanized Corrugated Sheets and Plain Galvanized Sheets.
Lowmoor and B B H Iron.
Rolled Iron Beams for Bridges and Roofs.
Chequered Plates.
Best Refined Plates, Bar, Angle and Tee Iron, of all sizes.
Special Sections of Angle Iron for Bridge Well Curbs.
Pig Iron ("Garthsherrie" and "Redcar.")

BURN & CO.,
HOWRAH IRON-WORKS, HOWRAH.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

AMONGST the social observances of Christmas and the New Year the interchange of Presents forms a conspicuous feature. To aid our Constituents in the observance of this time-honoured custom has been our especial study, and our recent Imports have special reference to articles likely to be required at the approach of the Festive Season.

INTENDING PURCHASERS
are respectfully solicited to pay our Show-Room a visit and inspect our large collection of Novelties, many of which have never before been seen in Bombay.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES
JEWELLERY
of every description, of the latest fashion and design, and all the Novelties recently produced in the best Home and Foreign markets.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
Watches in Gold and Silver, of every description; Clocks and Time-pieces, in marble, wood, and gilt, in leather cases.

ELECTRO-PLATE.
We would draw particular attention to our large and varied stock of Electro-plate. The Lambeth Faience by Doulton and Stiff and Blue Splash Ware are amongst the latest novelties, and are very much in use in England.

AS ALSO
Fancy Articles in Plush, in the new colours, Peacock Blue, &c.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS ETC., TO HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
NOV. 27, 1880.

PHOSPHO...
A NON-ALCOHOLIC SPARKLING RESTORER,
OR
GOOD TEMPLARS' CHAMPAGNE.

OUTWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should provide themselves with a basket of "PHOSPHO," as it allays the nausea preceding sea-sickness, and conduces to render a sea-voyage agreeable and of real benefit to an invalid.
SPORTSMEN will find "PHOSPHO" a most invigorating and sustaining drink for the field or jungle, bracing them up to bear an extraordinary amount of physical exertion with scarcely any subsequent fatigue. No Shikarree should go forth without a supply.
EXCURSIONISTS AND PICNIC PARTIES cannot be considered complete without a basket of "PHOSPHO," as it exhilarates the spirits and produces an amount of cheerfulness and conviviality required to make an excursion the really enjoyable thing intended.
☞ SOLD IN BASKETS CONTAINING THREE DOZEN CHAMPAGNE PINTS, Rs. 10; OR SIX DOZEN, Rs. 20.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND MINERAL-WATER MANUFACTURERS, POONA.
BOMBAY DEPOT—HANBURY & Co., CHEMISTS, CHURCH GATE STREET.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

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"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.
INVALUABLE for INDIA, on ACCOUNT of its KEEPING GOOD in the HOTTEST CLIMATES, and for ANY LENGTH of TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

CARLTON WHISKY.

THE CARLTON WHISKIES, same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Clubs.
These Grand Old Whiskies are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS and Company, of London and Inverness, WHO ARE SOLE POSSESSORS OF THE BRAND "CARLTON."
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

Cash.	Credit	
32 0	33 0	11 years.
28 0	29 0	5 years.

Extract of Letter from Secretary of the Carlton Club.—"The consumption of this Spirit in the Club HAS GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whisky being MOST EXCELLENT."

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the *empty bottles* have been dishonestly *refilled* with the *poisonous trash* very often *sold in India under the name of Whisky*, this is therefore to *caution* consumers to carefully examine the *Capsules* and *Corks* to see they have not been *tampered with*; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are *branded* with *Trade Mark. Legal proceedings* will be taken against persons *infringing* the rights of the Shippers.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.
SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.
Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers all fast colours and durable material.
Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.
Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.
In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns*
Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen*, per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.
All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete Suit.	
" Silk and Wool "	" 18-8	"	"
" Oxford Cloth	" 11	"	"
" Zephyr Cloth	" 11	"	"
" Silk	" 25	"	"

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.
PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
BOOTMAKERS AND SADDLERS,

HAVE just RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH and FRENCH LEATHER of SORTS, bought in the best markets by our Mr. DUNNETT, who has had a practical experience of over 16 years in the trade.
Also a ready-made stock of BOOTS and SHOES, SADDLERY, etc.
As we profess to be Bootmakers and Saddlers only, we are able to devote the requisite attention to each department that is necessary to place us in a position to defy comparison in the Presidency as to style, quality, fit, and durability.
Constituents favouring us with any orders may rely on having prompt execution, combined with excellent workmanship, both departments being under the practical supervision of English Foremen.
Our celebrated Field or Elcho Boots are now well-known not only in the Presidency but throughout India, owing to the great number having been used in Afghanistan and the Frontier; mentioned and recommended by the special correspondent to the *Times of India* from Kandahar, who says: "The boot known as the 'Field' Boot is also excellent. DUNNETT, of Bombay, makes them well." They are most suitable for Riding, Hunting, Shooting, or District wear.

PRICE-LIST—GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES:

Patent, Enamelled, or Calf, Military Regulation-mounted Boots	Rs. 30	to 35
Dress Wellingtons, guaranteed to fit with spur-boxes	" 30	to 35
Butcher or Riding Boots, in either Brown or Black Leather, carefully sewn	" 25	to 35
Our celebrated Elcho or Field Boots, in either Brown or Black Leather, strongly made	" 30	to 35
Calf Regulation Wellingtons, with spur-boxes, highly finished	" 27	to 30
Patent Leather Military Dress Boots	" 14	to 16
Calf or Parade Boots	" 14	to 16
Patent Golosh Kid-top Dress Boots	" 14	to 16
Calf " Walking Boots	" 14	to 16
Shooting Boots in Brown or Black, Plain or Grained Leather	" 16	to 18
Dress Shoes, Oxford Flap or Bow	" 10	to 12
Calf Walking Shoes, any cut	" 10	to 12
Deck or Canvas Shoes	" 4½	to 10
Racquet Shoes	" 7½	to 10
Slippers	" 4½	to 6½

The above are all manufactured of the best English and French Leather only. We make Racquet Shoes to measure and re-sole with india-rubber, making old Shoes as new, at Rs. 4 per pair.
WILKINSON and KIDD'S famed Hunting Saddles, from 7 to 9 lbs., mounted, alway kept in stock.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
BOOT & SHOE-MAKERS, SADDLERS & HARNESS-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

R... CORPORA...
on Merchandise and Buildings ...
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1875.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
THE above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable TERMS CURRENT on Bombay.
A RETURN of FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT IS allowed on all PREMIUMS.
C. H. B. FORBES and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.
INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every discription of PROPERTY and RISKS at the usual Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in STETTIN.
CAPITAL .... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND........ " 1,50,000
THE "HANSEATIC" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in HAMBURG, CAPITAL .... M. 60,00,000
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and Ships in Harbour, on most favourable terms.

MARINE INSURANCE.
LA REUNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in PARIS (Exclusive of Reserve Fund), CAPITAL........ Rs. 25,00,000.
GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY and FORTUNA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY in BERLIN, CAPITAL .... Rs. 45,00,000.
THE "ITALIA" in GENOA (Italy), LIMITED, and the "HELVETIA" in ST. GALL (Switzerland), LIMITED, MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Reserve Fund Rs. 9,20,000.) .... Rs. 72,00,000.
THE MANNHEIM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in MANNHEIM (Germany), CAPITAL Rs. 30,00,000.
THE "AGRIPPINA" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in COLOGNE, (Germany) Exclusive of Reserve Fund), CAPITAL .... M. 30,00,000
All facilities and most favourable terms.
SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
THE attention of all persons desiring to effect Life Assurances is directed to the position of this office at the end of its 55th year, which is briefly as follows:—
INVESTED FUNDS amount to upwards of Five Millions-and-Half Sterling.
ANNUAL REVENUE ...wards of ... Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling.
THE CLAIMS paid under the Company's ...licies amount to upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.
THE RATES of Premiums for India have lately been considerably reduced at most ages. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience, now of considerable extent, nor by the most recent investigations into the mortality European lives in India.
THE LOCAL BOARDS are empowered to is... Policies and pay claims without reference to H... Office; and every facility is afforded for the d... patch of business.
Forms of Proposals, &c., may be obtained o... application.
Bombay Office, 14, ...
GEO. O...
Madras Office— ...
BINNY & ...

ROYAL INS...
CAPITAL— ...
TOTAL ACCUMU... and ...

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on ...
ALL POLICY STAMPS paid by the Comp...
Fire Premiums for 1862 ....
" 1872 .... £818,383

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIFE in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1863........ £1,045,143 | 1873........ £2,615,563
1868........ £1,579,578 | 1878........ £4,029,150

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE JOINT STOCK Co. in Berlin	"	5,000,00
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	"	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	"	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,...
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,...
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,...

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can ... ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE ... ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SET... ... and other particulars can be ...
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.
A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he di before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED
at age 25 would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30 EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35 TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month
at age 40 TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45 FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
The rates for other Ages, also for Endowment payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.
There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.
N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

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